THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XI. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1879. NO. 210.

THE FEDERAL FOCUS.

THE BUTLER-CORBIN REPORTS UP.

Senator Hill's Argument—The Cattle Disease Controversy—The Educational Congress—Senator Coke's Railway Scheme—The Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The minority report of the Butler-Corbin case, which is signed by Messrs. Merriman, Saulsbury and Hill, takes the position that the whole case was presented to the senate at the time Butler was admitted to a seat; that no new evidence is claimed to be presented, and that it is but a request which it has once formally decided. If, however, a majority of the senate differ from the view presented, and shall, without precedent, without law and without reason, determine to re-examine on its merits the title of Mr. Corbin to the seat, they submit that the former decision excluding him from a seat was right and ought not to be reversed. The minority take the ground that sixty-three members, a majority of the entire number of representatives provided for by the constitution of the state, are necessary to constitute a quorum, and that Corbin was, therefore, not elected. It is also claimed that the facts in the case show very plainly that the board of state canvassers were guilty of a disreputable attempt, by mere trickery, to defeat the result of the election by the people, and such conduct should not receive the countenance of the senate.

A correspondence is passing between Commissioner LeDuc and the Canadian minister of agriculture with regard to measures for averting the cattle disease. The Canadian Official mentions that the dominion government is about to take measures to prevent the introduction of this disease in Canada. An agent of that government has already reported its existence in the United States. A telegram to LeDuc from J. B. Sherman, superintendent of the Union stock yards, Chicago, brands as absolutely false the reports of the prevalence of the cattle disease in the west, and says the action of the British and Canadian governments is based on a misconception of the facts.

LeDuc replied: "The disease to which your telegram refers appeared in this country as early as 1843, and there is no more reason for the present action of the British government than has existed for years past."

Secretary Sherman has issued a circular instructing the collectors of customs that in no case will live animals be permitted to be shipped from their respective ports until after inspection as to their condition of health, and the issue of a circular that they are free from disease.

A special meeting of the National educational association consisting of the state superintendents of public institutions and superintendents of schools from all parts of the country, convened in this city today to discuss the educational interests of the nation. Papers were read by Conseiller Hitz, of Switzerland, Dr. Winn, of the international penitentiary congress and the Hon. E. Apgar, of New Jersey, upon the system of education adopted in Europe, and a full discussion was had of the subject of industrial training in common schools. Among the papers to be read and discussed to-morrow is one by Hon. G. J. Orr, of Georgia, on the "Needs of Education in the South."

Senator Coke, of Texas, in his argument today advocated a general railway system between the United States and the republic of Mexico as a national peace and commercial settlement of the border troubles between the two sections. He advocated the policy of aid to build two lines of road through Texas to the Mexican border on the Rio Grande—one of the lines starting from Galveston and follow along the coast to the Rio Grande and up the same river to Camargo on the Rio Grande. The other from the military headquarters at San Antonio to Laredo, on the Rio Grande, known as the San Antonio and Mexican border road.

The house went into a committee of the whole to debate the Mississippi levee bill until 11 o'clock, when the committee rose and reported the bill, and pending the amendments to the house, the main question was ordered, and the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The president approved the findings of the naval court in the case of Lieutenant Commander Kells, and he is dismissed from service.

Postmaster Snowden, of Philadelphia, has definitely declined the directorship of the mint.

The house committee on military affairs recommended a bill authorizing the secretary of war to purchase the site of Fort Clark, Texas.

Senator Butler returned to Washington last night.

The Teller committee this morning examined Colonel Mackey, of South Carolina, in regard to the late election in that state. His testimony was to the effect that the republicans were in numerous ways, prevented from having a full and free vote before the election, and that the democrats resorted to fraud for that purpose. United States Marshal Wallace followed Mackey before the committee. He said that the democrats regarded the voting of tissue ballots as huge joke on the republicans, saying that they had learned the tricks of the republicans, and were now beating them at their own game.

Nominations—Charles G. Manning, collector of customs for the eastern district of South Carolina; William H. Thomas, of South Carolina, to be consul at St. Paul de Leande.

Confirmations—John H. Sloss, United States marshal for the northern district of Alabama.

THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

The Butler-Corbin Reports—The Army Bill in the House.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Mr. Maxey (Texas), from the committee on post-offices and post-roads, reported an amendment proposed by that committee to the post-office appropriation bill so as to establish a steamship line between New York and the Rio Grande by way of Norfolk, and another line between New Orleans and the Rio Grande by way of Galveston, Texas, and allowing a subsidy of $3,000 per annum to each line. Referred to committee on appropriations.

Mr. Cameron (Wisconsin), from the committee on privileges and elections, submitted a majority report, signed by the republican members of the committee, declaring that David T. Corbin has been duly elected senator from South Carolina and entitled to the seat. Mr. Hill (Georgia), from the same committee, submitted a minority report, signed by the democratic members, in favor of M. C. Butler, the present occupant of the seat. It was ordered that both reports be printed and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Matthews (Ohio), from the committee on foreign relations, reported back a number of petitions in regard to claims of citizens of the United States against the government of Nicaragua, together with resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee of five senators to sit during recess and inquire into the claims of citizens of the United States against the government of Nicaragua for indemnity for the lives of relatives, imprisonment, etc., and to what extent the government of Nicaragua should make compensation therefor. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Morrill (Vermont), from the committee on finance, reported, with amendment, the house bill to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the public debt, and it was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Coke (Texas) spoke at length in favor of constructing a railroad in Texas to the Rio Grande, after which the senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the resolutions of Mr. Edmunds, declaring the validity of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States; and Mr. Bayard spoke, declaring that the first one to show doubt upon the validity of the amendments was the senator from Vermont (Edmunds).

Mr. Edmunds followed in a speech of some length, after which Mr. Wilson (Maryland) obtained the floor, and will speak to-morrow.

The senate committee on finance to-day recommended the passage of the house bill authorizing the issuance of government certificates of deposits in sums of ten dollars and upwards, to bear interest at three per cent. and to be exchangeable for four per cent. bonds, with an amendment to increase the rate of interest to 365-100 per cent.

The Potter sub-committee, consisting of Hunton, chairman; Springer, Stenger, Hiscock and Reed, will leave for New York this evening, and to-morrow will begin investigating the Florida and South Carolina dispatches.

THE HOUSE.

The house, in committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill, and the amendment reducing the force of the army to 15,000 men, has been defeated by a large majority.

The house at an early hour went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill. Quite a stormy debate arose on an amendment offered by Mr. Cox, of New York, to reduce the army to 17,500 men, in the course of which Mr. Mills, of Texas, charged the democrats with being responsible for Custer's death, because of their miserable economy, which, he stated appeared to be the only idea of statesmanship which the house possessed. The house rejected the amendment, and also another reducing it to 20,000. The vote was 66 yeas to 118 nays. The house took recess without further disposition of the bill.

To-night's session is for the consideration of the Mississippi levee bill.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

M. Waddington Forms a New Cabinet.

PARIS, February 4.—The Journal Des De Bats says the ministerial modifications will be Senator LeRoyer, minister of justice; Jules Ferry, minister of public instruction and fine arts; Bardoux, minister of public works, and LePere, minister of agriculture and commerce.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, February 5.—A Reuter's Paris dispatch last night says the cabinet has been constituted, and the following are the changes:

M. Waddington, president of council and minister of foreign affairs.

Senator LeRoyer, minister of justice.

M. DeMarcere, minister of the interior, and also minister of public worship ad interim.

M. Jules Ferry, minister of public instruction and fine arts.

M. LePere, minister of agriculture.

Admiral Jaurignibery, minister of marine.

M. Jules Ferry was appointed minister of public instruction instead of minister of commerce, as was first intended, because he manifested protectionist tendencies.

The Paris Nationale has reason to believe that the new cabinet have agreed that the question of the return of the chambers to Paris can be decided by a congress of the two houses. They are willing to grant amnesty to the communists who have already been pardoned; the effect of which would be to relieve the pardoned from police surveillance, and they will not support any impeachment scheme.

The London Times's correspondent at Paris reports that M. LePere, the new minister of agriculture and commerce, will be a protectionist or free trader, according to the ideas he forms while in office. The cabinet, except on points mentioned yesterday, has agreed on no general principle, but will lead a kind of from day-to-day existence, expecting neither immortality nor a premature demise.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

A Flagship on Fire—The Duke of Connaught From Afghanistan.

LONDON, February 4.—The flagship Duke of Wellington is afire at Portsmouth. Her fire signals are flying and alarm signal guns are being fired. Tugs have gone to her assistance.

A dispatch from Lehore to the Times says an official telegram from Jellallabad reports that a civil strife has broken out at Cabul. Yakoob Khan is shelling Chaudol—the Kezilbash portion of the city. Numerous sirdars have left Cabul with their families. The council of the central and associated chambers of agriculture has resolved to memorialize the privy council in favor of scheduling the United States under the cattle diseases act.

The military conscription was effected throughout Spain without any difficulty.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, February 5.—The Pall Mall Gazette says it is reported that the government intends to appoint Duke Connaught as viceroy of Ireland.

South American News.

PANAMA, January 25.—General Delgado, a former president of Panama, has just died. Trouble is apprehended between Chili and Bolivia on account of the taxes imposed by the latter upon the nitrate industries which are controlled by the former. The general opinion in Chili over the Argentine question is that war will soon be declared. Chili is well prepared for a naval contest, having two very formidable iron-clads.

Judge Blodgett's Defense.

CHICAGO, February 4.—Judge Blodgett has prepared his answer to the third charge against him. He declares it utterly untrue, and says only in two instances has he borrowed money for personal use—each time from assignees, to whom he has given his note for very short periods, and in one case, at least, with interest. He repaid the amounts in both cases.

The First Georgia District.

SAVANNAH, February 4.—The first congressional district convention met to-day to nominate a candidate for congress to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Hartridge. On the twentieth ballot the name of Colonel W. T. Thompson was withdrawn. Hon. W. B. Fleming, of Liberty county, was unanimously nominated.

About Sitting Bull.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

OTTAWA, February 5.—The Free Press says the reports in American papers about Sitting Bull having crossed over are apocryphal. Sitting Bull is encamped at Frenchman's creek, at the head of Wood mountain, twenty-five miles north of the boundary line.

The Davenport Investigation.

NEW YORK, February 4.—The Davenport investigation has resumed. The witnesses in defense of the commissioner are principally federal marshals. Chiefs and deputies were examined at length.

Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 3.—General George Cadwalader, brother of the late Judge Cadwalader, and the last of five sons of Thomas Cadwalader, died this afternoon. Aged seventy-three.

The Cable Shares.

LONDON, February 4.—The Financier says the market for cable shares was firmer on Monday owing to the rumors of the ill success of the French cable project.

A Silken Strike.

PATERSON, N. J., February 4.—The warpers in the silk mill at Dexter, to the number of 34, have gone out on a demand for higher wages and serious embarrassment in the operations of the mill is feared.

Billiards.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The 22d tournament game was won by Sexton by 600 points to Heizer's 367. In the 23d game, Slosson defeated Rudolph by 500 points.

The Plague.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, February 5.—A dispatch from Paris reports that special precautions against the plague are being taken at Marseilles and other southern ports.

May Marshall's Walk.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—May Marshall completed half her task of walking 2,700 quarter miles in as many quarter hours at 10 to-night. Time of last quarter 2:14½.

Richard H. Dana.

BOSTON, February 4.—The venerable poet and essayist, Richard Henry Dana, died here yesterday, aged 93.

Gone Glimmering.

UTICA, February 4.—The Utica Daily Republican suspended publication this morning.

—A Whitehall street merchant yesterday remarked that he had made $5,000 in an hour. Upon being questioned as to how he did it, he said that he had marked his goods up in price.

FIGHTING FOR FOOD.

OLD ENGLAND'S STARVING POOR.

The Dockhands of Liverpool Bring the Shipping to a Standstill—The Engineers Consulting for Action—The Iron Trade Giving Way Under the Pressure.

LONDON, February 4.—A notice of a ten per cent. reduction in wages from the 15th of February has been posted in the Tyne shipbuilding yard. This will affect six thousand workmen.

Of one hundred and forty-two cotton mills in Bolton district, twenty-three are closed and twenty-eight are working on short time in consequence of depressed trade.

The Press association's dispatch from Liverpool says the trans-Atlantic steamers can neither be loaded nor discharged on account of the dock laborers' strike. The steamers announced for New York will, however, sail punctually with or without cargo. Efforts are being made to obtain labor from other places. The masters have warned the men that they are driving trade from Liverpool.

The sailing of the White Star steamer Adriatic will not be delayed. She was partially loaded when the strike commenced, and the assistance of some strangers has since been obtained.

The agents of the National line say they hope the Helvetia will not be delayed. The Iuman and Allen officers are determined to dispatch their steamers on time even if not loaded, both that the mails may not be delayed and to prove their own determination. It is hoped that the matter will be arranged before the sailing of the next Cunard steamer. Belfast, Dublin and Bristol are sending laborers. The magistrates of Liverpool have threatened to punish severely any persons who attempt to intimidate laborers at work.

The ship-builders, numbering three thousand, are to resolve definitely to-night what to do. Both sides seem determined. Two thousand of the South Wales colliers have yielded.

At a mass-meeting of the operatives at Ashton-under-Tyne, held last evening, it was resolved to resist to the last extremity. Two hundred more operatives have struck at Blackburn.

Unless the masters or men yield the strike in the engineering trade in London will commence on the 7th. The amalgomated society of engineers took final action last night in favor of resisting the proposed reduction of wages. The strike will include engineers, boiler makers, pattern makers, steam engine makers and iron mongery workers at eighteen establishments which have given notice of a reduction, namely: Hall, at Dartford; Easton & Anderson, at Erith; Hunter & English, at Bow; Gwynne, at Hammersmith; Penn, at Greenwich; Humphrey, at Deptford; Stones, at Deptford; Maudslay, at Westminister Bridge Road; Appleby, at Southwark; Middleton, at Southwark; Waller, at Southwark; Shears, at Southwark; Simpson, at Pimlico; Western, at Lambette; Dryden, at Lambette; Mazefield, at Chelsea; Worsham, at Chelsea; and the Thames iron works company. These include only a small proportion of employers in the trade. None of the railway companies have joined in the movement, and many large private firms have not, notably the Samudas, of the lower hamlets.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Business Transacted by that Body Monday Night.

The city council of Atlanta met in the chamber at the city hall Monday night at the usual hour. Upon a call of the roll, all of the members were found to be present. The body was called to order by Mayor W. L. Calhoun, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read, and on motion adopted.

On motion of Councilman Ellis, Mayor Jesse Hill and ex-Mayor Tomlinson Fort, of Chattanooga, who were in the chamber, were tendered seats in the body.

PETITIONS.

Of Robert Panse and others, with reference to raising the grade of Marietta street, between Broad and Peachtree streets. Referred to committee on sewers and drains.

Of General G. T. Anderson, chief of police, asking for information with reference to the ordinance prohibiting the display of goods upon sidewalks in front of stores. Referred to committee on ordinances.

Of George Jourdan, asking that a sewer on Orange street be repaired, as it is doing damage to petitioner's property by its present condition. Referred to committee on streets.

The rules, on motion, were suspended for the purpose of hearing from Mayor Jesse Hill, of Chattanooga.

Mr. Hill arose and stated that it was his desire to tender the thanks of the citizens of Chattanooga to those of Atlanta, through its council for the kindness done them the sale of city property levied upon for taxes. Read three times and adopted.

Councilman Stewart, chairman of the committee on streets, made a report, which was read and adopted.

Councilman Werner, chairman of the committee on water-works, made a report, which was read and adopted.

Councilman Baldwin, chairman of the committee on wells, pumps and cisterns, made a report, which was adopted.

Councilman Boring, chairman of the committee on relief, made a report, which was agreed to.

Councilman Flynn, chairman of the committee on gas and lamps, made a report, which was agreed to.

Councilman Crew, chairman of the committee on public schools, made a report recommending the placing of a well at the school near Morgan hall, which was adopted.

Councilman Crew, chairman of a special committee appointed to take into consideration the proposition of Dr. Casey, a representative of the State Fair association, with the view of holding the state fair in this city the present year, made a report, which was unfavorable to the holding of the state fair here, as the grounds are leased to the North Georgia Stock and Fair association, which is now arranged to hold a fair upon the grounds the present year. We will speak further of the report at another time.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Councilman Crew—Resolved, That all permits heretofore granted by council permitting the erection of signs, shelters and other obstructions on the streets or sidewalks be revoked. Adopted.

By Councilman Stewart—Resolved, That the police committee be instructed to have the cells in the station-house placed in a secure condition.

By Councilman Hanye—Resolved, That one oil lamp be placed on the corner of Moore street, where said street crosses the Georgia railroad.

By Councilman Stewart—Resolved, That substitutes be disallowed from the recorder's court for use as janitors, or help at the station-house, but that the chief of police be allowed to employ two persons, one for the day watch and the other for the night, at the rate of $20 per month for the day watch and $15 per month for the night watch, to be paid out of the contingent fund.

$2,000,000.

A Grocer's Wife Becomes Suddenly Rich.

The New York papers give the following account of the will of an heiress: Catharine Ann Whelan, a young unmarried woman, died at No. 592 Second avenue, about two months ago. She had been an invalid for three years, and was cared for in her last illness by her aunt, Mrs. Alice Swift, with whom she had lived since she was a child. Miss Whelan was only a few months past her majority when she died, but on coming of age she became, it is said, heiress to a vast landed property in Hertfordshire, England, which tradition values at £400,000. This property, together with some effects in this city, she disposed of by a will drawn on October 4, 1874, to Mrs. Swift. The value of the estate was estimated at £400,000. It consisted of a large tract of land, upon which was situated "Hazelcourt castle." The property originally belonged to James Clarence Hill, a clergyman of the church of England who lived there in 1828. About that time his daughter Caroline, a bright, dashing young lady, fell in love with Thomas Whelan, her father's butler, and they ran away and got married. After the marriage had been consummated, the pair returned to the castle, and Mr. Hill forgave his erring daughter. Whelan and his wife remained several years with Mr. Hill and had two children, who were duly baptized by their reverend grandfather. Whelan, however, did not feel at home, and finally removed with his family to his native place, at Limerick, Ireland. Their oldest child, James C. Whelan, was at that time nine years old. Shortly after their arrival in Limerick, Mr. Whelan became a Roman Catholic, that being her husband's religion, and this action incensed her father to such an extent that he made a will leaving his property "to the first issue of his daughter's first issue." James C. Whelan, his daughter's first issue, came to this country in 1852. He was then twenty years of age. Among the neighbors of his father's family at Limerick was a family named Murphy. Two of the family—Alice and Catharine—had immigrated to this country and settled in this city two years before, and young Whelan, having sought them out, married Catharine, in August, 1856. Although a blacksmith by trade, he was not a successful craftsman, and finally became a 'long-shoreman. His wife died in 1865, leaving one child, Catharine Ann, who became the heiress of her grandfather's estate. Whelan married again and died last year. Owen Swift, the husband of the woman, who is, according to Miss Whelan's will, entitled to the estate, owns a small grocery at No. 592 Second avenue, and occupies the second story with his family as a dwelling. They are plain, and, evidently, sensible people, and express the intention of not leaving their comfortable business until they have obtained the title deeds of their English estate.

The Purchase of Palestine.

From the New York Times.

The project proposed some time since in Great Britain by leading Jews of the country to buy Palestine is said to have been completed. The Rothschilds, Montefiores, and other prominent and wealthy financiers have entire confidence, it is reported, in the success of the undertaking, and are moving energetically toward its early achievement. The secretary of the association formed for the purpose, who is, by the way, a Christian in creed, says the Jews of the whole world seem to be in sympathy with the plan, and will do their utmost, individually and collectively, to further it. Those familiar with Palestine will not regard it as specially desirable, for its main features are not very attractive. It is not an extensive country—not more than 145 miles long and forty-five miles broad, on an average—and ought to be bought cheap. The plain of Philistia is its best part, the soil being of rich brown loam, without a stone. It is now, as has always been, a vast grain field—an ocean of wheat without a break or a fence. Its extraordinary fertility is shown by the fact that it has produced the same succession of crops year after year for forty centuries, each without artificial aid. Many tourists have numberless associations with Palestine that they have idealized it prodigiously; but to a man who views it without bias it is dreary, disagreeable land, its undulating surface, rounded hills, separated by narrow glens, and its crevasses striking the eye monotonously and unpleasantly. So much had been said for generations of the Jews regaining possession of Jerusalem that it is agreeable to think that they are likely to do so at last. They certainly deserve Jerusalem.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—A classical farmer in Fulton county names all of his pigs after Greek roots.

—Atlanta and Augusta have Sans Souci clubs, and Macon has a negro policeman.

—An exchange speaks of Madame Modjeska's car as nickle plated.

—The street drains were filled with plenty of ice Sunday.

—It is rumored that plenty of counterfeit silver dollars are in circulation in Atlanta.

—The Atlanta board of trade is in a thriving condition.

—Moonlight promenades are now quite popular.

—A new broom factory will soon be started in Atlanta.

—The Kimball house has enjoyed a fine patronage all the season and is the scene of gayety and life all the time.

—A dray loaded with an iron safe broke down Saturday night near the Kimball house.

—The city council held a late session Monday night. The body did not adjourn until nearly midnight.

—The farmers of Fulton county are getting their fields in condition to plant their crops.

—Gainesville Southron: Mayor Calhoun, of Atlanta, is a very useful kind of a gentleman; he can put on all the pomp and circumstance of mayor, when it is needed, preside with great dignity and circumspection over the recorder's court or arrest a fellow who gets obstreperous in the street, as gracefully as any of the boys on the regular force. This is well for Atlanta, and we are glad he don't "preach."

GRAND WINTER EXCURSION

—TO—

Nassau, N. P., and Havana, Cuba,

—VIA—

Savannah, Jacksonville and Key West.

IT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE FLORIDA, NASSAU AND HAVANA MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE to organize a Grand Excursion in the States of Tennessee and Georgia, to Nassau and Havana, via Savannah and Jacksonville, Florida.

It is the purpose of the Management of the Florida, Nassau and Havana Mail Steamship Line to make this Excursion as attractive and enjoyable, so that all who desire to visit the "Tropics" can do so at a very trifling expense. The elegant IRON SIDE-WHEEL SEAMSHIP "SECRET," of the Florida, Nassau and Havana Mail Steamship Line, has been reserved for the occasion of this GRAND EXCURSION, and will

Sail from Jacksonville, Fla., on.....15th February.
Arrive at Nassau.....17th " "
Leave Nassau.....18th " "
Arrive at Key West.....19th " "
Arrive Havana.....20th " "
Leave Havana.....23d " "
Leave Key West.....25th " "
Arrive at Nassau.....26th " "
Leave Nassau.....27th " "
Arrive at Jacksonville.....Florida.....28th " "

Rates. For 50 Excursionists or More

From Atlanta to Nassau and Return, (including Meals and State Rooms on Steamship).....$75 each.
From Atlanta to Havana and Return, (including Meals and State Rooms on Steamship).....$65 each

Tickets will be good for Thirty Days from Atlanta.

Round Trip Tickets will be furnished members of this Excursion from Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville to Atlanta at Half Fare. Parties purposing embracing this splendid opportunity of visiting the tropics, should notify the undersigned at once, so the exact number of excursionists may be known.

A deposit of $25 must be made on or before the 1st day of February, and balance of amount of Ticket must be paid at my office before leaving Atlanta. Should the excursion not be made up, the deposits will be refunded without expense to the depositors.

Parties who desire to spend a few days in Florida before sailing, day of the steamship, can get their Tickets on and after the 5th of February, at my office. For further information, apply to

R. D. MANN, General Agent,
No. 4 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
GUSTAVE LEVE, Gen'l Passenger Agent Jack., Nas and Hav. S. S. Co., Savannah, Ga.
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NOTICE

—TO—

SHIPPERS OF FERTILIZERS

GEORGIA RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE GEN'L FREIGHT AG'T.
AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 30, 1879.

The ten per cent. reduction on Fertilizers to Local Stations on this Road and branches will remain in force until FEBRUARY 28th next.

E. R. DORSEY,
General Freight Agent.
538 feb1 dtil feb28

MYERS BROS.,
35 Whitehall Street.
Fine Shoes

FOR LADIES, GENTS', MISSES, CHILREN and Infants are our Specialties. All goods warranted as represented. CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET. 76 feb4 d1w

LOVE'S LABOR WON.

AN ATLANTA ROMANCE UNFOLDED.

And a Happy Conclusion Makes all Serene—George Schoolley's Wanderings and His Final Return—Fooling Behind the Bars—Commercial Failures, Etc.

About a year ago there occurred in Atlanta a marriage, the main incidents of which were decidedly romantic. A young medical student, who graduated in the class that left the Atlanta Medical college last March, became enamored of a young lady in this city and had the pleasure of knowing that his tender passion was reciprocated. Several months were passed in that happiness which only those can appreciate whose lives have been blessed by such a rosy romance as these two young people enjoyed. As the time for his graduation approached the young man began to think very practically of his surroundings. He knew that he was not prepared to marry just then, and desired to become established in the practice of his profession before he assumed such a responsibility. When he thought of the delay that would be necessary for the consummation of the engagement, he justly computed the many accidents that might interrupt the course of his true love. At last he made a resolution that seemed to remove all difficulties. He proposed to the lady that they should be married and that he should go out to seek his fortune and return for her as soon as possible. They were accordingly married in the most quiet manner.

The young doctor received his diploma in March, and went out into the world full of hope and inspired by his love for the wife he left behind him. Like all young men he found the road hard at first, but he went on with patience. Month after month passed and some of the friends of the young wife feared the husband would not come back. She never lost confidence, however, and all the while said she knew he would return. Like a woman she had a perfect faith in the man she loved. Six months wore away, and though she heard from him often there seemed to be no hope of his coming. Eight months went and no better news. The perfect year was fast rounding itself and time's chariot did not bring the distant lover. Matters began to look serious, when last Sunday they found a happy solution in the arrival of the husband. There was perfect joy, of course, and all the weary waiting of the past was forgotten in the glad present. The young man is now firmly established in a paying practice, and stands high in a good community. He came back to take his wife home. They left the city yesterday. Many friends accompanied them to the train, and sent after them all their good wishes. She was the only child of fond parents who rejoice at her happy marriage.

A Nashville dispatch states that about the middle of April, 1876, a young man named George E. Schoolley, who had three years held the position of money clerk in the office of the Adams express company, absconded with $10,000. The money had been sent to the express office from the First National bank, destined for Washington, which place it never reached. Schoolley was a trusted employee, and when, shortly after the theft, he asked for leave to go to Louisville to see a sick wife, it was readily granted. That was on Saturday, and he promised to return the following Monday. Monday he failed to return, and did not answer a dispatch sent to ask the reason why. The suspicions of Mr. Hopkins, the agent, were aroused, and a rigid examination of Schoolley's book was instituted. It was found to be accurate in every particular. A messenger was sent to the principal shippers of money to find out what the shipments had been in the past ten days. Applying at the First National bank here, the messenger was informed of the $10,000 sent from that institution. A visit to Louisville developed the fact that Schoolley's wife had not been ill, and that he did not remain in Louisville at all. Photographs of the missing clerk were sent in every direction, particularly north and east, and to Canada. By one of the photographs he was identified some time afterward in an interior town in Canada. Detectives started after him, but, learning that native detectives had undertaken the job, they came back. The Canada detective arriving here with his prisoner on May 11. He was taken to the express office here, and thence to jail, where, soon after, he, in company with others, effected his escape by filing the bars. Since his escape nothing has been heard of him up to to-day, when he suddenly walked into the express office here, remarking that he had come back to settle up matters and comply with whatever the state laws said he must do. He remained in the express office five minutes, and then left, going direct to jail, unaccompanied by any one save his lawyer, demanding to be put behind the bars. Your correspondent tried to get an interview with Schoolley, but was positively denied admittance by him, saying he did not desire to converse with newspaper representatives. He, however, wrote out a statement which he left with the jailer to be handed to the reporters, in which he says he has been everywhere, and that he passed through Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, en route to Nashville, accompanied by his uncle. His wife and children are in Louisville.

CINCINNATI, February 4.—A dispatch from Coshocton says the striking miners of the Union mines threaten violence to any one attempting to work the mines until their demands are acceded to. Last night a number of miners who had been down in the mines were assaulted upon coming out, and would have been badly beaten but for the interference of the police. The town is full of drunken miners and further trouble is anticipated.

Martha Collins killed her brother-in-law, Jonathan Drake, at Buckner, Jackson county, Mo., on Sunday. The lady had been receiving attentions from a man who was objectionable to her family. Drake forbade him coming to the house, and the girl hearing of it shot him through the heart.

BALTIMORE, February 4.—In the United States circuit court to-day Judge Bond sentenced Thomas Perry, Robert B. Perry and William S. Wilkinson, judges of the election in the eighth district of Anne Arundel county, who were yesterday found guilty of irregularity at the congressional election, to pay a fine of fifty dollars each, and costs of suit.

BOSTON, February 4.—The firm of Fenna & Long, stock brokers, is financially embarrassed, but to what extent is not ascertained.

TRAGIC DEATH.

Mr. Arthur Whittle Accidentally Shoots Himself in his Room at Home Last Night.

Macon Evening Ledger.

Macon was suddenly thrown into a worse state of excitement this morning than two weeks ago, when the community was shocked by the tragic death of Colonel R. W. Jemison. It was not until this morning that it became public that Mr. W. A. Whittle, known by the more familiar title of Arthur, was dead; and never was the death of any one received more sadly in Macon than the news of the tragic death of Arthur Whittle. Mr. Whittle was down in the city last night, and for some time remained at the Lanier house among his friends. He appeared in good spirits, and was, if any difference, unusually lively. He left the Lanier house at 10 o'clock.

It seems that Mr. Whittle did not go straightway home, for it was at least a quarter past twelve o'clock before he entered his room at his father's house, opposite Wesleyan female college, where himself and brother, "Ab," slept.

Mr. Whittle talked with a friend down town a little before he departed for home, and then for the first time gave any evidence of despondency.

From testimony adduced at the coroner's inquest this morning, it appears that the deceased, upon arriving at his father's house, took his shoes from his feet, and leaving them on the back porch, went up stairs. Entering the room where he and his older brother slept, who was then in bed, they spoke very cordially. The gas was not burning and there being no light, Mr. Ab. Whittle soon was about to fall in the arms of Morpheus again, when he was aroused by the report of a pistol, and springing from his bed under the dread spell which seemed to move him, he heard his brother gasping for breath, and at once lighting the gas saw him prone upon the floor weltering in his own life blood, which oozed from a hole in his head where the death-dealing leaden bullet had entered. The family were alarmed at once, and word was sent to Mr. R. A. Nisbet, hard by, who repaired to the room where the tragedy occurred immediately. The shock to the whole family was indeed great. Colonel L. N. Whittle, the father of the unfortunate young man, was almost overcome with grief. This morning the coroner summoned a jury, and proceeding to the house, held an inquest and returned the following verdict:

Upon considering the testimony, and after a careful examination of the body of deceased and of the premises, we, the jury of inquest, find that W. A. Whittle came to his death by the accidental discharge of a pistol, which, while in the dark, he was attempting to place in the drawer of a dressing-case on the end of a mantel-piece in his room, near the height of his head. David E. Blount, foreman; Chas. D. Ross, J. A. Manus, N. M. Hodgkins, Chas. H. Hall, Wm. Hazelhurst, Hayne Ellis, John T. Boifeuillet, jr., Thomas L. Ross, J. W. Lockett, R. S. Saulsbury, Thomas U. Conner.

We understand that the remains of Mr. Whittle will be interred at Rose Hill tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

Arthur Whittle was a young man, having recently leased his plantation near Bolingbroke to Mr. Wadley, and came to Macon with the purpose of studying law at the office with his father and brother. He was a young man of fine physique and handsome features, and all Macon mourns his untimely loss.

THE HILL-SIMMONS CASE.

A Glance At The Homicide.

The killing of Mr. John R. Simmons by Mr. Sam. Hill has caused considerable excitement in the city. Comment on the affair has been general and various since the shooting occurred. There are all sorts of rumors afloat. Some of them are in favor of both parties and some prejudicial to both. Mr. Hill is in Fulton county jail and he talks very calmly of the case. He says he did what he thought was his duty as a man. Mr. Simmons's friends, on the other hand, claim that the killing was a cold-blooded murder, and that no provocation was given for it.

Saturday night Mr. Hill, the mayor of Chattanooga, brother of the prisoner, came to the city, accompanied by Mr. Tomlinson Fort, a former mayor of the same city. We learn that while here Mayor Hill employed for the defense of his brother Gartrell & Wright. General Gartrell is a criminal lawyer of rare experience and success, and Judge Wright is a most vigorous advocate. Captain William Gray and Mr. W. T. Movers had been employed by Mr. Sam. Hill before his brother's arrival. It seems now probable that the prisoner will waive a preliminary examination and remain in jail until the spring term of Fulton superior court, when his trial will occur.

Since the killing occurred, there have been a thousand and one rumors about the deceased and the man who killed him, but there is no telling how much truth there is in any of these reports. The case, in many of its aspects, is one of the most peculiar we have ever chronicled. There is a mystery about it which will be solved only by the searching process of a final trial. Mayor Hill and Mr. Fort returned to Chattanooga yesterday morning.

WILHELMJ.

He Plays to a Small Audience in Columbus and Makes a Scene at His Hotel.

Columbus Democrat.

For some time the coming of Wilhelmj, pronounced Veelhelmy, the "greatest of living fiddlers," has been heralded through the press. Well, this wonder came on Saturday. He fiddled at the opera house to a small audience—but an assembly of as cultured and appreciative people as he ever had the honor to fiddle for at a dollar a head. But this petted child of music was evidently disappointed. He expected an audience of several thousand. He thought the people would stand in the streets and uncover at his coming, and hail him as a conqueror, and strew rose-leaves in his path. But they didn't, so he panted all the evening. When he came out to fiddle his first piece he looked as sour as a barrel of crab cider. He is not handsome when he smiles and looks cheerful, if he ever does, and when he looks cross he resembles a polar bear on ice.

He looked down on his audience with piteous contempt. His haughty manner was noticed by many, but they thought it was the style of the brute. After playing his first selection from Paganini he was rapturously applauded, but he walked awkwardly from the stage, keeping his back to the audience without deigning to acknowledge the appreciation with a bow, such as all artists of ordinary courtesy exercise. But Mr. Wilhelmj is such a very great artist that he has to be different from common musicians, and so he cannot afford to be polite.

His conduct was stiff, dictatorial and boorish throughout the evening, but it was only commented on by a few. What follows shows that Mr. Wilhelmj is as capricious and ill-natured as a prima donna. After the show was out he kissed his fiddle, put it in a box, and, in company with others, he strode moodily down to the Neil house, where a lunch was waiting for the company.

They sat down to the repast after ten, and when they were through Mr. Wilhelmj turned to the waiter in attendance as he rose from the table and ordered him to put on his hat. The waiter, who was of the colored persuasion, had evidently been taught to believe that the days of slavery were over, and was a little astonished at such an order. He thought that it was a way great fiddlers who had been raised on garlic had of showing their superiority, and he proceeded to obey. He took M. Wilhelmj's common hat by the brim, placed it on the wonderful head of the great fiddler, and pulled it down emphatically over Mr. Wilhelmj's ears.

To say that the fiddler was shocked by this rude familiarity is to state it mildly. His royal highness's feelings were all broken up. His temper and his hand got loose together, and he gave the waiter a ringing slap that astonished everybody. Parties interfered and saved Mr. Wilhelmj from being carved with a razor.

A gentleman who accompanied Wilhelmj said he did right. In explaining the scene, he said: "Vy, Veelhelmy has not had hees hat put on in des manner since he comb to America."

Mr. Wilhelmj will learn before he leaves America to put on his own hat.

All fiddlers in this country put on their own hats.

Wants to Come to Georgia.

The following letter was received yesterday. We give only the initials of the writer as the letter was not intended for publication. His post-office box is given, and any person desiring to answer his inquiry can do so. Nothing would help Georg a so much as to wipe out this wild land business with good, industrious settlers:

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., February 1, 1879.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION—Accidentally I took up a recent copy of the Cartersville Express and found in it an article from THE CONSTITUTION on wild lands that led me to think that THE CONSTITUTION would prefer to have those wild lands go into the hands of poor men to make homes for themselves and families. If I am correct, please put me in the way to get a sound title to a few acres, and then I will try what can be done by three or four boys who are neither ashamed nor afraid of farm work or farm life. J. W., P. O. box 238.

A Toothsome Lady.

Yesterday afternoon a party of gentlemen, while passing along Alabama street, were met by a lady, apparently well dressed, who asked them to assist her financially, as she was without friends or money. The hands of the gentlemen were soon down in their pockets and a half dollar contributed by the party, who thought they were performing an act of charity. A moment afterward she was observed to go into Block's candy store and invest the entire sum in candy. The gentlemen who had donated the generous sum had the pleasure of standing on the sidewalk and witnessing the exchange of money for candy made. They remained there

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

1879. THE 1879.

ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best, the brightest, the newsiest and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given THE CONSTITUTION prominence among southern papers.

I. It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

II. Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches placing it upon a footing, so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opinions are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "Bill Arp," the most genial of humorists, will continue to contribute to its columns. "Old Si" and "Uncle Remus" will work in their special fields, and will furnish fun both in prose and verse.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme court, and of the proceedings of the general assembly, will be published, and no pains will be spared to keep the paper up to its present standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Keokuk Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newsiest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal.—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and withal most liberal of southern journals.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Ably edited and newsy always, in its new dress it is as attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with its new clothes, is now the handsomest, as it has long been the best, newspaper in the south.—New York Star.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half-dozen southern newspapers.—Springfield Republican.

To say that THE CONSTITUTION is one of the brightest, newsiest journals of the country, a paper of which the whole south may well be proud, is but to state a self-evident fact apparent to all.—Washington Post.

The Terms.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at $10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at $1.50 per annum, or ten copies for $12.50.

Agents wanted in every city, town and county in Georgia and surrounding states. Liberal commissions paid and territory guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Advertisements ten, fifteen and twenty cents per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

Correspondence containing important news briefly put, solicited from all parts of the country. All letters or dispatches must be addressed to

THE CONSTITUTION
Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 5 1879.

FRANCE is a republic now in something else besides the name.

"GATH" says that Bayard, of Delaware, would not be a great statesman if his name was Smith. But this is probably merely one of Townsend's mildest lies.

ENGLAND is protesting against the shipments of diseased cattle from America to that country. This affair is a mystery to us. What prominent republicans have recently landed in England?

NO DOUBT the able editor of the New York Tribune wishes he were innocent of the great transgression of precipitating the cipher hunt—and Zachariah agrees with him.

IN the interest of civil service reform it was Mr. Hayes's duty to colonize Bullock, the cipher thief, in Van Dieman's Land, but, at the suggestion of John Sherman, he appointed the coparcener to Cologne.

THAT there is a conservative force at work in our politics is shown by the fact that Mrs. Julia A. Moore, the Sweet Singer of Michigan, is in favor of Charles Froid Adams for the Berlin mission.

BY means of his deputies and special deputies, Johnny Davenport, of New York, is swearing himself clear of all the charges that have been made against him. Not a radical knave of them all that isn't a martyr when you come to examine him closely.

IT is stated that even Bill Chandler has political aspirations. He is said to be anxious to represent New Hampshire in the United States senate. With Zach. and Bill in that body, pulling together and plotting against the people, our political morals would soon come to be what the New York Tribune would call the Pride of the Nation.

THE cipher telegrams and their translation will undoubtedly accomplish some good. For instance, it is not at all likely that Colonel Pelton, Mr. Manton Marble, Mr. John Coyle and Mr. Charles Woolley will hereafter make the mistake of supposing that they are the democratic party. The lesson may be a humiliating one to all concerned, but it is highly necessary that it should be learned by the understrappers.

THE usefulness of Jim Redpath as an honorary member of the Teller smelling committee has already been made apparent. In the senate, last Monday, Teller introduced a petition purporting to be from the colored people of Louisiana, invoking the federal government to protect them from the assaults and outrages of armed white men known as democratic clubs. The probability is that Redpath is the author of this petition, and that the outrages occurred in his capacious mind.

COLONEL SUSAN B. ANTHONY, in a recent stump speech in the new capitol building at Albany, cracked her able heels together, smiled dramatically, and boasted that she had delivered an address in that city thirty years ago when some of the members were babies. This is quite true. But why didn't the colonel go on and add to her reminiscences the romantic fact that she celebrated her seventy-fourth birth-day by giving a picnic in the primeval forests that stood where the city of Albany now stands.

Bragg, the Blusterer.

It turns out that Bragg, the Wisconsin donkey, whose insults to the southern democracy some of the more fiery members of the house have been inclined to resent, is not a democrat after all. He is indifferently a member of whatever party is in the ascendant in his district, and owes no allegiance to either. He probably fought on the union side during the war because it was popular with his people, and his monthly pretensions of loyalty the other day are merely preliminary, it may be suspected, to another change of his conveniently loose political principles. As a loyalist, Bragg ought to be in favor of paying the bogus war claims, and we have no doubt that he is ready to applaud the republican policy by which the people were robbed of three hundred millions of dollars to pay the claims of so-called southern loyalists.

It may, perhaps, be well in passing to assure Bragg that the southern democracy ask neither his advice nor his aid. Nor do they ask the advice of men of his kidney. We were utterly opposed to the payment of these claims before we knew that such a violently assinine person as Bragg ever existed, and the fact of his existence would never have been known but for the resonance of his bray. The only regret we have in regard to the remarks of Bragg is that southern democrats should give dignity to his insinuations by deeming them worthy of reply. It will be time enough to vindicate the south and to repel slanders against her when she is attacked by persons of influence and reputation; but the Wisconsin donkey should be allowed to gallop back to his original obscurity. Democratic thistles would merely fatten him.

An Important Step.

The wholesale dealers and jobbers of the city met yesterday at the room of the board of trade, and resolved that hereafter they will not accept from a customer less than he has contracted to pay, unless indeed it is plain that he cannot pay his debts in full. This rule puts an end to "compromises," which have become alarmingly numerous—so numerous that all our trade is in danger of a degree of demoralization that even the vicious bankrupt act could not usher in. These compromises not only strike the wholesale dealer under the ribs, but they give the party benefited an undue, unjust and pernicious advantage over his rivals. It is plain that the man who buys goods at thirty-three cents on the dollar can undersell, and therefore outsell, his rival who pays one hundred cents. The scheming, dishonest trader is thus enabled to ruin perhaps his straightforward, honest neighbor. The merchants of this city have, therefore, determined to stop, as far as in them lies, the system by which a man casts off a part of his indebtedness as he would a coat that had become burdensome. With the help of the law and public sentiment, they propose to hold their customers to their contracts. This is right, sound and business-like. It is best for all concerned and for the country. The people of the state are solvent, and the retail dealers have nothing to fear. We hope the action of our merchants will be adopted at every other trade center in the south, until the evil in question is fully abated. We hope, too, that the papers of the state will uphold and sustain this movement in favor of the honest dealer. By giving publicity to the action of the Atlanta board of trade, they will at least give notice that one city has taken steps to check the prevailing epidemic.

What Were the Democrats Doing

There is one phase of this cipher dispatch business that is humiliating in the extreme. When the trunk containing the telegrams was received in Washington, none of the democrats seem to have known or to have cared to know anything about it. Morton, however, who had a lively remembrance of the nature of some of the republican dispatches, knew of the arrival of the trunk and he was careful enough to take immediate possession of its contents. These he had carried to the committee room, and after they were safely deposited he called a conference of the republican members of the committee, and together they went over the telegrams, assorting them with a degree of cleverness that shows beyond question that the disgraceful job was premeditated from the first, and that the demand for the ciphers was made not so much for the purpose of aiding an investigation as for the purpose of getting possession of and destroying the evidences of republican guilt. The subsequent action of the committee proves this beyond a doubt. No investigation was ever made, and it is now given out by Bill Chandler that the whole matter was hushed up at the request of Mr. Tilden's agents, when the simple truth is, Mr. Tilden, in a letter published at the time, invited the strictest inquiry. The republicans had carried their point. They had stolen and destroyed the dispatches that proved the connection of their party leaders with the electoral frauds, and they were quite willing to forego any investigation for the reason that by some means the democrats might discover the duplicity that had been practiced upon them.

It was a very pretty game, and it was neatly carried out. It is now in evidence that such rascals as Bill Chandler, Memento Brady, "John Wing" Tyner, and Bullock, had access to the cipher dispatches before the democrats on Morton's committee knew they were in Washington. Brady stole as many as he cared to keep from democratic eyes, and it is to be presumed that Bill Chandler did the same; while Bullock, who was used merely as a tool, took occasion to destroy the republican ciphers. For this service, he was rewarded with a consulship, and Brady and Tyner, for the part they took in aiding to hide the evidences of the electoral frauds, were appointed to fat positions in the post-office department.

In the meantime, what were the democrats on the Morton committee doing? The question seems almost absurd. There is no evidence that they were in Washington at all. They seem to have been taking their ease at their several inns. Apparently putting an implicit confidence in the knaves with whom they were associated on the committee, they appear to have folded their arms and allowed the rascality to proceed right under their eyes. They seem to have taken no sort of interest in the affair. They knew the kind of men they were dealing with, but even this fact did not disturb their unpatriotic languor, and they allowed matters to take their course. The republicans were doing their dirty work all the while, and in this they were materially aided by the democratic members of the Morton committee. The indifference of these democrats to the demands of the hour is humiliating in the extreme, and can only be accounted for on the ground that, in consulting together, they had come to the conclusion that it would be a useless expenditure of time and energy to endeavor to prevent the republicans from completing their knavery. But it is not an easy task to contemplate their action with patience.

Georgia in Congress.

Mr. Blount began on Saturday, the 26th ultimo, a fight that lasted several days against any increase of the items of the post-office appropriation bill, which he prepared. Mr. Blount endeavored to secure a reconsideration of the vote that recommitted to the judiciary committee the bill to divide the southern judicial district of Georgia, but no action was had, owing perhaps to a discussion of the rules of the house that sprang up in connection with Mr. Blount's motion.

Under the call of states, on Monday of last week, Mr. Blount introduced a bill for the relief of Casiniero Genere. Mr. Stephens encountered some opposition in an effort to have next Friday evening assigned for the consideration of reports from the committee on coinage. He succeeded in procuring the assignment, but Mr. Hale gave notice that he would not hereafter yield to the gentleman from Georgia. Mr. Whitthorne moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for the erection of about a dozen public buildings, including one at Augusta, to cost $100,000. After a struggle, a motion to adjourn was carried by a vote of 153 to 81. Messrs. Bell, Blount and Stephens voted "ay;" Messrs. Candler, Felton and Harris voted "no," and Messrs. Cook and Smith did not vote. Mr. Blount presented the petition of the wholesale grocers of Macon in favor of the regulation of the tariff on sugar on the ad valorem principle; also, the petition of Casiniero Genere, for the refunding of moneys illegally collected from him by revenue officers. Mr. Candler presented the petition of P. & G. T. Dodd & Co., A. Haas & Brother, A. C. & B. F. Wyly & Co., and other sugar dealers of Atlanta favoring an ad valorem duty on sugars. Mr. Smith presented a similar petition from the wholesale grocers of Savannah. In the senate, Mr. Hill addressed the senate at length on the subject of war claims in connection with the Warren Mitchell bill.

The senate refused, on Tuesday of last week, to concur in the house resolution to print 30,000 copies of the special report on insects affecting the cotton plant, cutting that number down to 10,000. General Gordon obtained unanimous consent to introduce a bill granting the right of way to the Atlantic and Mexican Gulf Canal company, of Georgia and Florida, through the lands and waters of the United States along the proposed route. The Warren Mitchell case was taken up and killed by a vote of 17 to 31. General Gordon voted "ay," and Mr. Hill "no." The Chinese immigration bill, prohibiting any ship from bringing over fifteen Chinamen to this country at any one time, was passed in the house by a vote of 155 to 72. Messrs. Bell, Blount, Cook, Felton and Smith voted "ay;" Messrs. Candler, Harris and Stephens voted "no."

The Georgia members, who were present last Wednesday, voted against the amendments to increase the pay of post-office clerks and carriers; but on the proposition to increase the appropriation for star routes Messrs. Bell, Felton and Smith voted "ay;" Messrs. Blount, Candler and Harris voted "no," and Messrs. Cook and Stephens did not vote. The members present from this state voted against any increase of pay for railroad or steamboat postal service.

On Thursday last Mr. Hill presented the petition of the state of Georgia, by its agent, W. O. Tuggle, praying for an accounting and payment of moneys expended by the state for military service during the revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and subsequent wars. General Gordon submitted amendments to the post-route bill. In the house, at Mr. Cook's request, Tuesday next was set apart for services in memory of the late Julian Hartridge. The post-office appropriation bill was passed, much to the relief no doubt of Mr. Blount, who was kept almost constantly on his feet during its consideration. Mr. Blount presented a petition of Mr. Tuggle, as agent of the state, similar to the one presented in the senate by Mr. Hill.

The bill to pay for the use and occupation of the Fairfax Episcopal seminary was duly killed last Friday, the vote being 121 to 89. The Georgia members voted for the bill, except Mr. Stephens, who did not vote.

The Premier of France.

Undoubtedly Monsieur William Henry Waddington, who has just undertaken the hazardous role of prime minister in France under the presidency of Grevy, is one of the most unique characters in recent continental politics. The revolution which has thrown him to the front is one of those peaceful acts of progression which are said to be the essence of Gambettan policy, and the public responsibility for the success or failure of the stroke will rest hereafter more upon the shoulders of Waddington than upon those of its real author—Gambetta.

William Henry Waddington was born in Paris, accidentally, we may assume, in 1826, of English Protestant parents. The principal part of his education was in English institutions, and his final graduation was at Cambridge, in 1849. His father removed to France and there engaged in his business of manufacturing. His son accompanied him and was naturalized as a Frenchman. He first turned his attention to studies in archæology, his principal explorations being in Asia Minor. He published a work called "Voyages in Asia Minor from a Numismatic Point of View," in 1850. In 1861 appeared his "Melange of Numismatics and Philology," and in 1864 his "Edition of Diocletian;" and these were followed by other works of a similar character. In 1865 he was elected to the academy of inscriptions, a branch of the celebrated French academy. In 1871 he became a member of the national assembly, after the Franco-Prussian settlement. He served with distinguished ability and in 1876 was made minister of public instruction and fine arts, under President MacMahon. He had formerly held this office for the last five days of the regime of President Thiers. Later on, at a date we cannot now fix, he became minister of foreign affairs and held it with acceptability and distinction until the termination of this most recent crisis. M. Waddington's first wife died in 1852, and his present wife is an American lady, formerly a Miss King, of New York, to whom he was married in 1875.

As a diplomat, M. Waddington is recognized as one of the most careful, conservative and enlightened statesmen in Europe. Unendowed by nature with the passionate and volatile impulses of French character, he displays more of the English system and calmness of judgment and his results are always well prejudged, if not well advised. He has been fortunate, however, and few men possess to a greater extent the confidence of the French public. He will never deceive his people and will never lead them into folly. As a member of the left center, he is a liberal republican, but one of such integrity as to command the respect of all the republican factions.

President MacMahon sent him as the chief representative of France at the Berlin congress, and he succeeded in there establishing the quality of republican France as a conservative force in European politics. His part in that famous conference was quiet but full of credit to himself and country. The best attentions of Bismarck were reserved for Waddington and he became in some respects the pivotal diplomat of most of the important questions decided in that congress. In assuming his present position he contributes more than any other man in France to give success and eclat to the permanent establishment of the French republic upon a peaceable and satisfactory basis. He will be in himself a guarantee of the honorable and upright actions of France in all international questions. In this regard the new government begins well and the good sense of M. Waddington, if supported by his new cabinet, will make its ultimate success certain.

Besides Mons. Waddington, the new cabinet retains of the old one M.M. de Marcere, minister of the interior; Leon Saye, minister of finance; Admiral Pothau, minister of marine; and the following new ministers: Le Royer, minister of justice; Jules Ferry, minister of public instruction and fine arts; Bardoux, minister of public works; LePere, minister of agriculture and commerce; Farre, minister of war. This, from all appearances, is an able and wholly representative republican cabinet, and should President Grevy and his cabinet make a failure in the administration of French affairs, it will be a sad blow to republicanism and the signal for renewed factions and revolutions in that favored country. The American republic can but wish the French people continued progress and happiness in the experiment of self-government.

THE southern claims commission—so-called—was established by a republican congress, and the republican party is responsible for all the stealing that ensued. That corrupt party is also responsible for the fact that three hundred millions of the people's money was taken from the treasury to pay these claims. Like nearly every other republican transaction, it was sheer robbery.

JOHN SHERMAN says he is prepared to make out an inventory of all his earthly possessions. He wouldn't include honesty in the list, would he?

IF Bill Chandler gets into the senate where he can consort on equal terms with Zach., and Logan, and the festive Carpenter, shouldn't a grateful country do something for Belknap and Babcock?

WHY should Deacon McKee, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, be such a bilious Grant man? Is he preparing to need another pardon out of the penitentiary?

THEY say Jim Redpath had a hard job of getting signatures to Teller's petition for federal protection to the colored people of Louisiana; but Jim is a worker, and it is probable that he finally succeeded in getting a fine lot of names.

SNEAK SHERMAN seems at last to have been touched by public opinion. It has been rumored around in various quarters that the thrifty secretary was accumulating more of this world's goods than his salary and opportunities would appear to justify, and now he comes out and says that he isn't getting rich at all. We are so sure that Sherman is mistaken in this, that we are curious to know how he made his fortune. We all know where Grant got his money; his political friends stole it and gave it to him; but where did John Sherman get his?

THE republican party will die of the black plague before another campaign season is over.

THE young man who is employed by Mr. Whitelaw Reid to paragraph the cipher dispatches is in the very ecstasy of imbecility. Really, there seems to be no limit to his idiotic drivel.

PERHAPS Mr. Hayes is doing everything for the best. Even his plan for putting old Zach. Chandler in the senate may produce beneficial results. The sight of the most notorious and unscrupulous political corruptionist of the age swaggering up and down the floor of the senate, arm-in-arm with the political ruffian from Illinois, is not calculated to impress decent people with the capacity of the republican party for governing the country honestly.

WHILE other cities are on the road to abolishment, Atlanta stands firm. She even survived the attempt of William Tecumseh to abolish her.

THE numerous small failures among country dealers have caused the merchants and business men of Atlanta to take action for their protection. We presume their example will be followed in other cities.

THE district of Columbia wants a delegate in congress. And this in addition to a bill containing nine hundred and forty-eight sections for the government of a twelve-acre lot. It is about time for old man Murphy, Clapp and Boss Shepherd to protest against the extravagance of their fellow-citizens.

IN GENERAL.

—A Tilden club has been formed in Pittsburgh, Pa.

—Senator Bruce says he was treated like a white man in Europe.

—John Brown, jr., thinks Grant's soul is marching on to the nomination in 1880.

—The most graceful skater in Washington is Miss Harlan, daughter of Justice Harlan, of the United States supreme court.

—From the debris of their coal mines France makes annually 700,000 tons of excellent fuel, and Belgium 500,000 tons.

—Here is a Minnesota girl who offers to grind 2,700 quarters of wheat in 2,700 quarter-hours.

—There is talk in Dallas, Texas, of doing away with the charter and abolishing the municipal government, as has been done in the case of Memphis, Tenn.

—Jay Gould is said to be losing $100,000 a week. From this it may be surmised that Gould owns stock in at least a dozen newspapers.

—The Oneida community supports its members in good shape at a cost of $163.70 each per annum. Champagne and cigars are not included.

—The net increase of coin in the treasury during the month of January is $200,742.23; coin obligations paid during the month, $32,478,606.09, including $1,571,725 in United States notes redeemed in coin.

—Memphis, Tenn., escapes its debt by giving up its charter. This ought to suggest to the shrewd man with plenty of debts that he can escape paying them by merely swearing he is a boy.

—One of the most beautiful dresses recently seen in Europe was of rose-leaf satin with a tunic of English point lace draped across the front with garlands of "oeillets" and heather.

—A systematic crusade against the free pass system has begun in New Hampshire. The managers of the railroad lines passing through Concord have decided to cut off the three thousand passes issued annually by them.

—There was an exhibition of tableaux in Fond du Lac, Wis., and the small boy was present. A scene was presented—"The execution of Mary, Queen of Scots"—Mary kneeling, with her head on the block, the executioner standing with uplifted ax poised for the death-blow, amid breathless silence. Suddenly, in a low whisper, the small boy exclaimed: "Pa, why don't he chop?"

—Mr. Nathan Lyon, of St. Paul, said that Misses Emma Faber and Mary Hendricks were too proud to stoop to the duties of farmers' daughters, and promised them each a $50 silk dress if they would drive or lead a cow through the streets of the Minnesota metropolis. Accordingly at high noon Miss Faber took the cow in tow with Miss Hendricks, armed with a broomstick, acting as rear-guard, and thus they escorted the animal down Third street and earned their silk dresses.

—Germany has just launched her first home-made iron-clad—the Chamaleon. This is a vessel of 1,000 tons displacement, with eight inch armor, a draft of ten feet when fully equipped, engines of 700 indicated horse power and a thirty-five ton gun, the projectile from which will penetrate 16 inches of iron. This small vessel carries a more formidable weapon than does any English man-of-war in commission, the penetration of the thirty-eight ton gun of the Thunderer and Devastation being only 14 inches.

—A man who was to have been married in Rochester could not get nearer than within forty miles of the city at the appointed time, in consequence of the snow blockade. The assembled wedding party was informed by a telegram of the trouble. A suggestion that the ceremony be performed by telegraph was favorably received by the bride, and the usual questions and answers were flashed over the wire. It was fun for the guests in the warm Rochester parlor, but the bridegroom, shivering all night in a cold car, did not particularly enjoy it, and the bride wept.

—The opponents of capital punishment are in a bad plight just at present. In Switzerland the death penalty has been abolished for some years; but so fearful have been the consequences that the council of state have agreed to discuss its re-establishment. The alarming increase of murder in most cantons seems, we are told, to have improved the Swiss with the conviction that the penalties now in force are very inefficient deterrents. Nor is it in Switzerland alone that public opinion is undergoing a change on the subject. The same thing may be seen all over the continent.

—Death in the pan: The Boston Journal of Chemistry warns housekeepers against "tin" vessels where an alloy of lead and tin has been used by scampish makers to coat the sheet-iron plate. The alloy is readily acted on by acids, and salts of lead are thus introduced into food. In Michigan several cases of paralysis agitans have been traced to this sort of poisoning, and it has been discovered that children have died of meningitis, fits and paralytic affections caused by drinking milk kept in such vessels. Analysis of a large number of specimens of tin plate used in culinary articles showed the presence of an alloy with lead in almost every instance, and often in large quantities, and it is asserted that a larged proportion of the tinned wares in the market are unfit for use on this account.

—The revelations of corruption among Russian military officials that have been made by the Odessa commission are interesting. About $8,000,000 were stolen in the contracts for a supply of commissariat carts which were never produced. In 1877 one contractor was ordered to find 7,000 wagons. The Bessarabian peasants offered to furnish them at two roubles—almost $1.50—a day, but the army officials wanted wagons with iron axles, which the peasants agreed to provide at five roubles a day. The staff declared this price exorbitant, and immediately let the contract to a Russian to furnish 7,000 wagons with wooden axles at six and a quarter roubles per diem. He sublet to the peasants at two roubles, and pocketed four and a quarter a day, or nearly $750,000 a month on the lot.

—There lately died in Paris a humpbacked man, who, for the previous fifty years of his life, had given his time to researches upon his humpbacked brethren. His heirs found, instead of a will, a voluminous manuscript of two thousand pages upon humps. He was rich, and traveled in every direction for information. It was in the milder regions of Europe that he found the misfortune the most prevalent. Spain supplied the greatest number, and in a circumscribed locality at the foot of the Sierra Morena there existed one humpbacked individual to every thirteen inhabitants. They were also found very numerous in the valley of the Loire in France. The writer's conclusion was that for every thousand people on the globe there was one humpback, or an aggregate of a million against the thousand millions of the entire earth. The last page of the manuscript contained the will of the deceased, which said nothing regarding the disposition of his property, but simply desired that a lump of marble should be raised upon his tomb with this inscription: "Here lies a humpback, who had a taste for humps, and knew more about them than any other humpback."

—The following portrait of the ameer at home appears in an Italian paper. It is taken from a lecture by an English missionary, Mr. Hughes, who speaks from his own experience. The ameer can neither read nor write. "What is the use of reading or writing," he asks, "when one has hundreds of people to do it for one?" He is, however, well up in history, the result of conversations with learned men, by whom he liked to be surrounded. In public he is frugal and sober, but in private he is a drunkard. He is bellicose, and a thorough warrior; those who saw him at Umballa say he has all the qualities of a good general. His instincts are decidedly cruel; when he reconquered his throne after the civil war, he owed his success to three persons—his brother, his nephew, and his son, Yakoob Khan. The first thing he did was to cause his brother to be strangled; to send his nephew to Lahore, where he died in captivity, and to confine his son in a prison at Kabul. "The ameer," concluded the lecturer, "is not an interesting character in any way, and I, who know him personally, have no hesitation in calling him a savage."

Politic but Hardly Fair.

Macon Telegraph.

The proposition of Senator Hill, in his late speech upon the Warren Mitchell case, to blot out all war claims, north or south, and refuse to pay any of them, might inure to the advantage of southern tax-payers, but that does not make it right. What is clearly just should be defended upon principle, and not sacrificed to convenience or from mere mercenary motives. There are some southern claims, that of Mr. Gustin, for instance, in our own city, (against which not a voice has been raised in congress), that ought to be settled upon their own individual merits. But Mr. Hill proposes to ignore them all, and because the north will be the greatest loser consents to slaughter the rights of his own section. Now, if there is one thing more patent to observation than any other in the history of legislation since the war, it is that the south has been bled at every pore by the more powerful north. Our slaves have been emancipated, our state debts forcibly cancelled, our confederate securities to the extent of two billions repudiated, millions have been drawn from the treasury to purchase and adorn costly mansoleums for the union dead, while the poor confederate was left asleep unnoticed in his gory bed, and now on the very heel of this proposition of Mr. Hill's, a Yankee soldier pension act has been passed which will probably add $150,000,000 to the national debt, nearly one-half of which must come out of the pockets of the impecunious south. No southern man should have voted for that pension bill.

Now, however, after all this has been done, and the north rewarded and enriched at the cost of the neglected south, comes the proposition from one of her own sons to ignore all southern claims, however deserving, because by that means those at the north not yet acted on will also be killed. We repeat, there is no justice in any such procedure, though it may save money to the people at large.

Few, we opine, are the cases where a loyal confederate can hope to recover a cent in any event, but even should there be a solitary instance of the kind, (and we are personally cognizant of more than one,) upon what principle of right or justice should it be ignored by our own people? It is but another exemplification of the horrid apothegm that "might is right."

Prices Now and Prices at the End of the War.

New York Evening Post.

Householders will probably find it difficult to obtain provisions at retail in our markets at a reduction of prices, corresponding with the figures which are printed below. At the same time these comparisons made within a few days by actual transcription from the books of a firm at Providence, in Rhode Island, give precision and reality to the changes in the cost of supplying a household:

WHOLESALE PRICES.

	1864 and 1865.	1879.
1 barrel flour	$16 50	$6 00
1 barrel sugar, 200 pounds	42 00	17 50
1 barrel pork	48 00	10 50
1 barrel kerosene oil, 40 gallons	35 20	3 70
1 barrel salt	4 00	1 30
1 barrel lard, 200 pounds	62 00	12 50
1 chest tea, 25 pounds	22 50	6 00
1 bushel beans	3 37	1 40
1 hogshead molasses, 120 gallons	138 00	42 00
1 tub butter, 100 pounds	47 00	20 00
1 barrel hams, 200 pounds	50 00	14 50
1 dozen brooms	6 00	2 25
100 pounds corn meal	2 60	88
10 pounds of pepper	4 00	1 40
10 pounds coffee	6 00	2 60
100 pounds codfish	7 50	3 00
100 pounds cheese	21 00	9 50
100 pounds tapioca	22 00	7 00
100 pounds soda	6 50	1 75
10 boxes raisins	67 50	18 75
100 pounds soap	14 50	5 50
	$626 17	$188 03

For reduced dividends, low rates of interest for new investments and reduced wages in all kinds of industry, men will find in the prices above quoted some compensation.

How the Change is Viewed From a French-American Standpoint.

Messager Franco-America.

The election of Mr. Grevy, if it will have no other effect, will serve at least to convince France of the republican character of her government. Under MacMahon it always appeared as still possessing something of royalty and imperialism. The marshal presented the sight of a sovereign, who appeared to hold office more by the grace of God and of his good sword than might the president of a democratic nation. He constantly needed some reproof from the left; some parliamentary vote, some electoral decision, or the strong voice of the press to recall him to the reality of the situation. MacMahon counted on his old companions-in-arm to support him in the event of a sudden change in the policy of the government. But here he was wrong, for the army had been organized by the national assembly with this very contingency in its mind's eye. If the resignation of the marshal was a necessity of the situation, the election of Grevy has a signification no less clear. The first was not only a soldier, but a soldier of the old school, educated to habits of passive obedience and absolute command. The second is a citizen who has consecrated his life to the defense of liberty and the study of laws. Since the victory over the Bourbon monarchy, in which he took a prominent part, Grevy has combatted arduously and effectively in the cause of liberty and equal rights. In giving their suffrages to Jules Grevy, the two chambers have been but interpreting the popular and universal sentiment.

The Outlines of the Grant Picture.

Baltimore Gazette.

General Grant may be the next president and then the good old days will come again—the good old days of Credit Mobilier, Pomeroy, Patterson, Colfax and Oakes Ames; the fine old days of Belknap, Orvil Grant and Indian posts bought and sold; of whisky rings and Joyce, Avery, McKee and Babcock; of Seneca sandstone quarries and St. Domingo commissions; of disinterested presents, bull pups, fast horses, Long Branch levees and Tom Murphy; of the Gold Room, Black Friday and Brother-in-law Corbin; of custom-house enterprises and Jayne, Leet and Stocking; of Chandler, Butler, Orth and Logan; of reconstruction, kukluxism and an army employed as special policemen; of Kellogg, Wells, Warmouth, Packard and Brother-in-law Casey; of Stearns, Reed, Littlefield and Simpson; of Moses, Patterson, Kimpton, Parker, Scott and Chamberlain; of Dick Rusteed and Burell; of Sickles, Steinberger, George Butler, Emma Mine Schenck and Parson Newman; of Taft Akerman, Robeson and Banditti Sheridan; of the Freedman's savings bank and its honest trustees and active commissioners of O. O. Howard, Boss Shepherd, Harrington Fisher and district rings; of Christian statesmen and golden opportunities. Dost like the picture, Arrabella?

Has the House the Nerve to Do Right?

Washington Post.

So long as section 871 of the revised statutes remains in force, any district attorney may tender the iron-clad oath to any citizen summoned for jury service in any United States court. In many districts of the south there are a few, if any, white men who can take that oath. The brains, character, wealth and social influence of the south may thus be excluded from the jury-box, and the lives, liberty and property of citizens be placed at the disposal of the negroes. The average negro is necessarily unfit for such responsibility. He is ignorant and credulous. In the jury-box he is merely the tool of the prosecuting attorney. To exclude the intelligent white citizen from this service and to compel him to submit to this insulting, degrading discrimination is a wrong that no people should be compelled to endure. We trust there is nerve enough in the democratic house to compel the senate to vote for the repeal of that section or take the responsibility of an extra session.

Senator Gordon's Fears.

Washington special to the Boston Herald.

Attention has been called to the existence of some mysterious dispatches in the possession of the Potter committee addressed to Colonel Pelton and signed by Senator Gordon. General Gordon has been spoken to about the matter, and denies any knowledge of such telegrams. The mystery, in reality, melts away when it is understood that in telegraph offices what are called "skeletons" are made up for convenience in making up the accounts. A "skeleton" dispatch contains the date, time, address, signature and a figure representing the number of words in the body of the telegram. Some of these "skeletons" have crept into the collection furnished the committee and senator Gordon, not understanding the usages of the telegraph companies, no doubt feels alarmed lest some damaging plot has been laid to injure him.

Whist and Private Secretaries.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Senator Lamar favors the employment, at government expense, of a private secretary for each senator. The market at Washington has for some time been overstocked with private secretaries, but it hardly stands to reason that the government should be required to step in and take up the excess. Beside that, the game of whist, as now played by senators during the hours of recess, having had the honors eliminated, is not so intricate as to require the assistance of a secretary to play it successfully. Any ordinary senator, by devoting his attention to the game for a week or two, can learn to hold his own without the assistance of a blithe young man on the government payroll.

The Czar's Assets.

Baltimore Gazette.

The kind-hearted czar of Russia, who went to war in a lot of poverty-stricken Turks in order to ameliorate the condition of the Christian subjects of the sultan, now counts among his assets a slow note for several millions of dollars and a plague, which is warranted to kill four or five thousand Muscovites a day. Another Pyrrhic victory like this and the czar will have to learn a trade.

From the Stalwarts.

Washington Post dispatch.

To Messrs. John A. Logan, Matt. H. Carpenter and Zach. Chandler: We live in hope. On the foaming crest of the next wave of reform we joyfully expect to be proudly borne to the front.

POMEROY,
HARLAN,
BELKNAP.

Kellogg Must Go.

Springfield Republican.

Judge Stoffard, of Louisiana, now in Washington, says he shall make another try for the seat in the senate now occupied by Kellogg, as soon as the democrats get control of that body. Decent men will hope he may succeed to his own.

Meaty Now and First-class it is to be.

New Haven Register.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, the liveliest, brightest and meatiest paper of the south, if not of the whole country, is about to introduce new machinery and otherwise improve its facilities for publishing a first-class paper.

Mrs. Logan Becoming Ambitious.

Baltimore Gazette.

Mrs. Logan is so well pleased with her recent political success that she thinks of running her little man into the white house.

A Small Margin.

New Orleans Picayune.

On some of the mail routes of the southwest every letter carrier costs $5 or $7. This leaves a very small margin on a three-cent postage stamp.

The People are In It.

Burlington Hawkeye.

The Grant movement is not dying out as fast as some men wish. The people are in it.

Blue-Eyed Zach.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mizzer Chandler is again the blue-eyed boy of destiny.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

Southern Express Company's

— SALE OF —

Unclaimed Freights!

ALL UNCLAIMED FREIGHT REMAINING in the office of the Southern Express Company at Atlanta, Ga., at this date, January 12, 1879, will be sold for charges, 10th FEBRUARY, at No. 21 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., by D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer, unless called for and charges are paid before day of sale.

SALE POSITIVE. TERMS CASH!

For list of packages see bills posted at post-office and Express office. W. W. HULBERT, Ag't.
W. H. CLAYTON, Sup't. jan12 30d

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD WITHIN THE NEXT THIRTY days, a most desirable home, located in Edgewood, two miles from Atlanta. House has seven rooms with modern conveniences, orchard of select fruits, rich garden, fine spring and fish pond. The place contains about one hundred acres, sixty acres cleared, balance in woods; all good, some very rich land. Terms satisfactory to any responsible party. Confer with me, or with Hurt & Low, Agents, 44 Marietta street.
122 feb 1 d3t A. F. HURT.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

JONES—The friends of O. H. Jones and family are invited to attend his funeral from Trinity church at two o'clock this afternoon. 125

AMUSEMENTS.

DeGive's Opera House.
TO-NIGHT!
FASHIONABLE COMEDY NIGHT!

Wednesday, Feb. 5th,

The Eminent Comedians,

STUART W. H. ROBSON & CRANE,

In their Great Success of the present New York Season, their performance of the Twins, in

Shakspeare's Immortal Masterwork,

THE COMEDY OF ERRORS!

Dromio of Syracuse, Twin Brothers, } Stuart Robson.
Dromio of Ephesus, } W. H. Crane.

The many peculiar characters in the Comedy will be presented by an

Able Company of Artists.

The new and Costly Wardrobe from London.

The Comedy will be produced here under the immediate supervision of

Mr. Chas. Webb, of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London.

The Lowest Prices Will Be Charged.

Admission, $1.00. Circle, 50 c

Lieutenant H. H. Benner.

BELLE K. ABBOTT.

When pestilence, with horrid breath, poisoned the southern air,
And wildly rang the cry for "help," from thousands in despair,
With loving heart, and eager hand, and courage undismayed,
Bravely he answered the dread call, "I'll go, I'm not afraid."

II.

Forth stepped he then, from peaceful ranks of comrades true and brave,
And marched, with firm, undaunted foot, the suffering to save.
He heeded not the sweet, warm kiss of his fair children two,
And from his young wife's fond embrace, he smilingly said, "Adieu;
"Plague-striken mortals must have aid:
I'll go, I'm not afaid.

III.

"I go, but I will come again, from out the dreadful land,
Where, like saffron river, death is rolling o'er the sand.
In patience wait, O, loving heart! my joyful return,
And not like mateless dove, I pray, my absence sadly mourn."

IV.

In vain the warning voice was raised, his peril to forefend,
He caught no strain in that sad hour but sorrow's fateful shriek;
No tale of woe, nor story wild, of thousands daily
E'er daunted him. With hand out-stretched on mercy's work he sped.

V.

O! thus he went, brave, gallant soul! thus walked
Into his tomb,
For quick his lamp of life went out, amid that
Scarce had he trod the poisoned shore, with footsteps firm and brave,
They wrapped him in his martial cloak to fill a martyr's grave.

VI.

Sing low your songs, and toll your bells, on high
your marble tales;
What tablet cut by mortal hands can e'er record
his praise?
But cut it still with point of steel, uprear it to the
And tell the world of this brave man, who did so
Christ-like die!

On stone memorial be it said:
"I'll go, I'm not afraid."

VII.

But not in battle, when the clash and clangor of the fray
Bewilder, and the cannon's grape sweeps mortal
But 'mid the silent, helpless ranks of those of
stranger blood,
Where death, in hideous carnival, an unseen
monster stood!

There Benner fell! "So let it be.
Our hero gave his life to his soil.
Immortal love enshrines his name,
His soul we leave with God!

Atlanta, Ga.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Mr. Robert F. Beal, of Harris county, died last week.

—Mr. William Lattimore, of the firm of Lovell & Lattimore, of Savannah, is dead.

—Four children of Mr. William B. Simms, of Pickens county, died recently of diphtheria.

—The Eatonton Broadaxe and Itemizer announces that Miss Augusta Evans, the novelist, was born in Eatonton in a little house on the Henry Trippe place, which is now in a very dilapidated condition. The B and I, then goes on to enumerate many other eminent people who first saw the light in that burg. The truth is, Eatonton is about the best little town on the map.

—Sparks, of the Eatonton Broad-Axe and Itemizer, has been writing up reminiscences of Sandy Suther's famous blood-hound "Boy." He might continue these interesting sketches by giving a history of "Brutus," the swiftest dog to his inches, probably, that ever walked the earth. If Sparks wants facts relating to the exploits of "Brutus," he can get them from Captain Hut. Adams, who knew the dog passing well.

—The Chronicle says that while Augusta has not been making much fuss, she has in a quiet way been accomplishing a good deal in the way of improvements during the past year. The Augusta, Knoxville and Greenwood railroad has been nearly graded; the Georgia railroad has constructed one of the most convenient buildings for offices in the country; a new market-house has been voted by the people; a new fire-engine has been purchased; the capacity of the Enterprise cotton factory has been doubled; work has been begun on the new union depot; a hotel is to be built at Summerville, and the lecture room and parsonage at St. John's church have been greatly improved and enlarged.

The Savannah Jockey Club.

The recent meeting of the Savannah Jockey club, at the Ten Broeck course, in that city, was the opening meeting of the present year. The attendance of blooded stock was very fine, and according to the Savannah News, the time made by many of the races was faster than ever accomplished before upon that course. It will be seen by the following list of dates that Charleston, S. C., is the next place that the runners will show their heels to a delighted audience. The race meetings for the year 1879, in the southern circuit, are to take place as follows:

South Carolina jockey club, Charleston, February 25 to 5 inclusive.
Louisiana jockey club, New Orleans, April 10 to 19 inclusive.
Magnolia jockey club, Mobile, Ala., April — to inclusive.
Nashville spring meeting, April 29 to May 3, inclusive.
Pacific blood horse association, spring meeting, May 10 to 17.
Kentucky association, Lexington, spring meeting, May 19 to 31, inclusive.
Louisville jockey club, Louisville, Ky., spring meeting May 31 to 5 of June, inclusive.
Maryland jockey club, Baltimore, spring meeting, May 20 to 25, inclusive.

—Do not throw away your hard earned money for every new cough syrup advertised when you can procure that standard remedy for coughs, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for 25 cents a bottle. 243

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
SAVANNAH, Nov. 30, 1878.

On and after SUNDAY, December 1st, Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leaves Savannah daily at	4.45 p m
Arrive at Jesup daily at	7.15 p m
Arrive at Thomasville daily at	6.50 a m
Leave at Bainbridge daily at	9.45 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at	10.15 a m
Arrive at Live Oak daily at	12.25 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee daily at	8.00 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville daily at	8.00 a m
Leave Tallahassee daily at	6.20 p m
Arrive Live Oak daily at	2.50 p m
Leave Live Oak daily at	12.25 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at	4.45 p m
Leave Bainbridge daily at	4.30 p m
Leave Thomasville daily at	8.10 p m
Leave Jesup daily at	7.45 a m
Arrive at Savannah daily at	10.15 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.
Sleeping cars run through to and from Savannah and Albany.
Passengers from Savannah for Fernandina, Gainesville and Cedar Keys, take this train.
Passengers leaving Macon at 7.45 a. m., daily (except Sunday) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.
Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 6.25 p. m. daily.
Passengers from Savannah for Brunswick and Darien take this train, arriving at Brunswick 5 a. m.
Passengers from Brunswick arrive at Savannah 10.25 a. m.
No change of cars between Montgomery and Jacksonville.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Jacksonville; also, through sleepers between Montgomery, Alabama, and Jacksonville, Florida.
Connect at Albany with Passenger trains to and from Southwestern Railroad, to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans.
Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Monday at 9:00 a. m., for Columbus every Wednesday at 9:00 a. m.
Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for Green Cove Springs, St. Augustine, Palatka, Enterprise, and all landings on St. John's River.
Thomson R. and A. Railroad leave junction, going west, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11:45 a. m., and for Brunswick Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:40 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN DIVISION.

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at	7:00	a m
Arrive at McIntosh, " "	9:28	a m
Arrive at Jesup, " "	12:10	p m
Arrive at Blackshear, " "	3:05	p m
Leave Dupont, " "	7:00	p m
Leave Blackshear, " "	4:35	a m
Leave Jesup, " "	8:35	a m
Leave McIntosh, " "	11:30	p m
Arrive at Savannah, " "	1:47	p m
	4:00	p m

WESTERN DIVISION:
DAILY SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED.

Leave Dupont at	5:40 a m
Leave Valdosta at	8:55 a m
Leave Quitman at	10:35 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	1:15 p m
Leave Thomasville at	2:00 p m
Leave Camilla at	4:10 p m
Arrive at Albany at	6:50 p m
Leave Albany at	5:10 a m
Leave Camilla at	7:40 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	10:35 a m
Leave Thomasville at	11:20 a m
Leave Quitman at	1:35 p m
Leave Valdosta at	3:10 p m
Arrive at Dupont at	5:45 p m

J. S. TYSON, Master of Transportation.
wly26 der

H. S. HAINES,
Superintendent.

RELIEF FOR THE AFFICTED.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.
—:o:—
DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.
As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.
Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS
Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.
Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH,
Distiller of Coal Tar,
AND MANUFACTURER ON
ROOFING MATERIALS,
Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.
The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.
ASPHALT PAVING,
For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements and Street Paving.
CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,
The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.
15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,
646 july30 d6m ATLANTA GA.

SEEDS AND COMMISSIONS.

PATTERSON BRO. & CO.
Cincinnati, O.,
Commission Merchants and Dealers in Field Seeds.

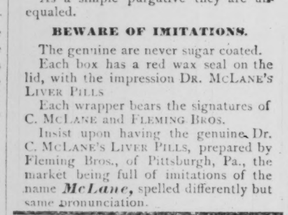
KEEP ON HAND CLOVER, TIMOTHY, Hemp, American and German Millet, Hungarian, Orchard, Kentucky Blue Grass, "Clean and Extra Clean," English Blue Grass and Red-top Seeds. Consignments of Grain, Dried Fruit, Peanuts, Cotton, and all kinds of produce solicited. Advances on Consignments. Correspondence promptly answered. 583 jan24 d3m fri sun wed

COMMON SENSE VIEWS
—OF—
FOREIGN LANDS.
By M. DWINELL.

THIS VOLUME, OF FOUR HUNDRED pages, now ready for sale, is well-printed, on good paper and neatly bound in muslin.

It embraces a series of Letters written from the most interesting cities of Southern Europe, from Alexandria, Cairo and the Pyramids, in Egypt; from Jaffa, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Bethany, Mount of Olives, Jericho, River Jordan, Dead Sea, etc., in Palestine; Smyrna and Ancient Ephesus, in Syria; from Constantinople, Vienna, Switzerland, etc., in Europe. Also, a series from the Western part of America, from Omaha to San Francisco and including a visit to the famous Yosemite Falls.

This Volume will be sent, by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $1.50. Address Courier office, Rome, Georgia, or it can be bought of
PHILLIPS & CREW,
feb4 d3t dlt Atlanta, Ga.



ATLANTA ROLLING MILL CO
ATLANTA, GA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron Rails, Fish Plates,
AND
MERCHANT BAR
V. R. TOMMEY, President. GRANT WILKINS, Gen'l Business Manager.
THOS. W. CHANDLER, Sec'y and Treas. JOS. DOWNING, Superintendent
83 nov23 d3m

F. W. HART,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Doors, Sash, Blinds,
GLAZED SASH,
Mouldings, Stair Railing, Newel Posts, Balusters,
WINDOW GLASS,
Builders' Hardware, Etc.
30 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.
814 march ly

JOS. VAN HOLT NASH,
Late of Brunswick, Georgia.
General Manager
OF
Messrs. D. APPLETON & CO.,
Publishers, New York.

SUB AGENTS AND CANVASSERS, OF INTELligence and character, wanted in all parts of Georgia and the adjoining States. Office, for the present, Markham House. 486 jan28 dlw

Waverley Seminary.
No. 1412 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Advantages first-class. Terms moderate. Second Session opens February 10th.
MISS LIPSCOMB, Principal.
295 jan24 d1m

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the North Georgia Stock and Fair Association will be held at the office of the Company, No. 3 Kimball House, February 12th, 1879, at 10 a. m.
B. W. WRENN, Secretary.
206jan15 dtd

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PATRONS.

Being compelled, by ill-health, to be absent from Atlanta until next spring, at least, I would recommend my patients to call upon Dr. R. A. Holliday, 52½ Whitehall street, should they need the services of a Dentist during my absence. I can recommend Dr. H. as being competent and conscientious. I would have made this recommendation earlier, but severe indisposition and consequent haste of departure from the city prevented.
ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. S.
Fernandina, Fla., December 16th, 1878.
292 dec17 d3m

LAW CARDS.

GEO. S. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office Norcross Building, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets. Practices in all the Courts, both State and Federal. 20 feb2 d1m

THOS. E. WATSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMSON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in the counties of McDuffie, Columbia, Warren, Jefferson and Lincoln. Collection of Claims a Specialty.
309 jan19 d3m

WELLBORN BRAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building. 300 jan17 d2m

B. S. IRVIN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. ☞Collections faithfully attended to.
266 dec14,1878—d1y

R. B. TRIPPE. J. M. NEEL.
TRIPPE & NEEL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
Will practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, except Bartow County Criminal Court. J. M. Neel alone will practice in said last mentioned Court. Office in northeast corner of Court House building. 257 sep12'78 d6m

McWHORTER BROS.,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,
GREENSBORO', GEORGIA.
Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia.
JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.
170 aug10,1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA.
Office: 5 Austell's Building.
424 nov22,1878 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office in Austell Building.
Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
798 nov10, 1878 d1y

S. G. McLENDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 oct8,'78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD,
STUDENT AT LAW,
At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. 466 sep22 d6m

JAMES B. PARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.
Practices in Greene, Morgan, Baldwin, Hancock, Taliaferro, Jasper, Putnam, Richmond, Warren and McDuffie counties. Refers to Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Member of Congress. 296 feb17, '78 d12m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATHENS, GEORGIA.
As Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will prosecute parties libelant in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party. 272 mar17 d1y

HOTELS.

OCOEE HOUSE,
P. LAYNE, Proprietor,
CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE.
This Hotel is situated on the Public Square in the business center of the city, and has been recently refitted and furnished, and is kept in first-class style. Baggage transferred to and from Depot FREE OF CHARGE. Sample room free to Commercial Travelers.
394 jan23 d3m JAMES LAYNE, Clerk.

WHEELER HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
Directly opposite Passenger Depot.
First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day.
B. WHEELER, Jr.,
000 oct29 d1f Proprietor.

MARKHAM HOUSE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
In assuming control of this elegant hotel, promise the public that no pains shall be spared to make its accommodations equal to those of any first class house in this country.
30 sep1 d6m E. H. PAINE.

STOP AT THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N., C.
FIELD BROS.....PROPRIETORS.
TERMS, PER DAY, $2 00.
The Proprietors of this Hotel, under the new management, beg leave most respectfully to inform the traveling public that they will be taken hold of this well known house and intend to run it in a style not inferior to any establishment in the Southern States.
W. JULIAN, Superintendent.
B. KIMBALL, Clerk. 27 aug4 d6m

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished throughout and is first class in all respects. Sample room for Commercial Travelers.
Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS,
January 11, 1879...dtf Proprietor.

PULASKI HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
R. BRADLEY.....PROPRIETOR,
Late of Screven House.
Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.
The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.
000 oct8 d1f oct29

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD,
UNDERTAKER,
Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.
WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.
☞Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
362 july23 d1yr

GRAND WINTER EXCURSION
—TO—
Nassau, N. P., and Havana, Cuba,
VIA
Savannah, Jacksonville and Key West.

IT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE FLORIDA, NASSAU AND HAVANA MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE to make a Grand Excursion in the States of Tennessee and Georgia, to Nassau and Havana, via Savannah and Jacksonville, Florida.

It is the purpose of the Management of the Florida, Nassau and Havana Mail Steamship Line to make this Excursion Rates exceedingly favorable, so that all who desire to visit the "Tropics" can do so at a very trifling expense. The elegant U. S. Mail Steamship "SECRET," of the Florida, Nassau and Havana Mail Steamship Line, has been reserved for the occasion of this GRAND EXCURSION, and will

Sail from Jacksonville, Fla., on.....15th February.
Arrive at Nassau.....17th "
Leave Nassau.....18th "
Arrive at Key West.....20th "
Arrive Havana.....20th "
Leave Havana.....22d "
Leave Key West.....23d "
Arrive at Nassau.....24th "
Leave Nassau.....25th "
Arrive at Jacksonville.....27th "

Rates. For 50 Excursionists or More
From Atlanta to Nassau and Return, (including Meals and State Rooms on Steamship).....$55 each.
From Atlanta to Havana and Return, (including Meals and State Rooms on Steamship).....$65 each

Tickets will be good for Thirty Days from Atlanta.

Round Trip Tickets will be furnished members of this party from Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville to Atlanta at Half Fare. Parties purposing embracing this splendid opportunity of visiting the tropics, should notify the undersigned at once, as the exact number of excursionists may be known.

A deposit of $15 must be made on or before the 1st day of February, and balance of amount of Ticket must be paid at my office before leaving Atlanta. Should the excursion not be made up, the deposits will be refunded without expense to the depositors.

Parties who desire to spend a few days in Florida before sailing day of the steamship, can get their Tickets on and after the 5th of February, at my office. For further information, apply to
R. D. MANN, General Agent.
No. 4 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
GUSTAVE LEVE, Gen'l Passenger Agent Jack., Nas and Hav. S. S. Co., Savannah, Ga.
317 jan19 dtd 24 page

NOTICE
—TO—
SHIPPERS OF FERTILIZERS!

GEORGIA RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE GEN'L FREIGHT AG'T,
AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 30, 1879.

The ten per cent. reduction on Fertilizers to Local Stations on this Road and branches will remain in force until FEBRUARY 28th next.
E. R. DORSEY,
General Freight Agent.
538 feb1 dtf feb28

MYERS BROS.,
35 Whitehall Street.
Fine Shoes

FOR LADIES, GENTS', MISSES, CHILDREN and Infants are our Specialties. All goods warranted as represented. CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET. 76 feb4 d1w

ORGANS AND ORGANS.

ESTEY
THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.
UNRIVALED TONE, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.
ORGANS.
TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING DEMAND IN THE SOUTH FOR THESE CELEBRATED ORGANS,
The Estey Organ Co.
have established a **BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA.** DO NOT DECIDE WHAT ORGAN TO BUY BEFORE CALLING ON THE
ESTEY ORGAN CO.
DO NOT FAIL, WHEN SENDING FOR CATALOGUES, TO SEND FIRST TO THE
ESTEY ORGAN CO.
Catalogues Sent Free on Application.
☞ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.
REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,
Estey Organ Co.
10 Marietta St.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
JANUARY 1, 1879. 360 jan21 d5½m

FULTON SHERIFF SALES FOR MARCH, 1879. Will be sold before the court-house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March, 1879, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

One hundred one and a quarter acres of land, more or less, the same being the west half of land lot number 117, in the 17th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga.; levied on as the property of W. P. Johnson, to satisfy a fi. fa. from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of M. Richardson vs. W. P. Johnson. Property pointed out by B. F. Abbott, plaintiff's attorney.

Also, city lot in the city of Atlanta and the improvements thereon, situated on the northwest corner of Marietta and Peachtree streets, in the Fifth ward of said city of Atlanta, and adjoining the property of M. R. Berry and John W. Medlock, fronting 50 feet on Marietta street and 42 feet on Peachtree street, the same being part of land lot number 78, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of Thomas Kile, T. W. G. Crussell, security on appeal, to satisfy a fi. fa. from Fulton superior court in favor of A. V. Brumby, security for Brumby vs. Thomas Kile. Property pointed out by McConnell & Heywood, plaintiff's attorneys.

Also, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of West End, in said county of Fulton, and known in the plan of said town as lot No. 3 of the Wellborn block, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point about (40) feet west of the northwest corner of West Peters and Gordon streets, and running thence (20) feet west on Gordon street, thence at right angles with the last described line 100 feet to the beginning corner. Said lot or parcel of land being a part of original land lot No. 94 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of said defendants to satisfy a fi. fa from Campbell superior court in favor of Chopley B. Welborn vs. H. F. Moats and J. W. A. Smith for the purchase money of said lot. Levy made by former sheriff, A. M. Perkerson.

Also, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., the same being the east part of land lot No. 10 in said district and said county, bounded as follows: beginning on the south side of said lot No. 10 and branch, and running north to a small whitewoak near Thurman's brick-yard, and then along a marked line of said lot to a lightwood stake corner; containing (90) ninety acres more or less, being the place whereon John Beiser now lives. Levied on as the property of John Beiser to satisfy a fi. fa. from Fulton superior court in favor of S. B. Hoyt, administrator, vs. John Beiser. Property pointed out by plaintiff.

Also, at the same time and place the following described house and premises, to wit: Saint Luke's Episcopal church in Atlanta situated on the corner of Walton and Spring streets in the city of Atlanta, in said county of Fulton, and known as Saint Luke's Episcopal church, and the premises upon which said house is erected or built. Said house and premises is situated in land lot 78 of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county Georgia, and is levied on as the property of said man's lien fi. fa. from Fulton superior court in favor of Otto Gericke vs. S. H. Jones and John W. Beckwith, trustee etc. Property pointed out by John W. Beckwith trustee etc. Property pointed out in said fi fa.

Also, a city lot and the improvements thereon situated on the corner of Decatur and Pratt streets in said city of Atlanta, and known as a store consisting of a two-story brick building, divided into two store rooms, the corner room having been formerly used and occupied as a drug-store, and the other adjoining room as a common store room, fronting 50 feet on Decatur street and running back 60 feet on Pratt street, and numbered 188 and 190, according to the system of numbering the said city of Atlanta, the same being part of land lot No. 52, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county. Levied on as the property of W. H. Harvill, to satisfy a fi. fa. from Fulton superior court in favor of the Georgia Railroad and Banking company vs. Marcus A. Bell, Turner Goldsmith and W. H. Harvill. Property pointed out by V. R. Tommey, trans ferree.

Also, at the same time and place the following described goods: 6 bbls Ginger Brandy, 262 gallons; 2 bbls Raspberry Brandy, 87 gallons; 1 bbl Mitchell's Pet Rye Whisky, 41 gallons; 1 bbl Old Log Cabin Whisky, 43 gallons; 1 bbl Monongahela Whisky, 44 gallons; 1 bbl Anderson County Whisky, 43 gallons; 1 bbl Southern Star Whisky, 44 gallons; 1 bbl Monongahela Whisky, 43 gallons; 3 bbls Thomas Mayer and P. Corn Whisky, 138 gallons; 1 bbl Apple Brandy, 45 gallons; 2 Kegs Cognac Brandy, 36 gallons; 3 tierces different kind Wine, 100 gallons; 7 Tea Caddies and Tea, 3 Boxes Candles, 2 Cases Maple Syrup, 13 dozen Brooms, 1 Iron Safe, 7 cases Imprial Wine, 10 baskets Champagne, half barrel Cognac Brandy, 20 gallons; 1 lot Canned Goods, half barrel Blackberry Brandy, 20 gallons. Levied on as the property of James M. Willis to satisfy a fi. fa. from Fulton Superior court, in favor of J. R. Wallace vs. J. M. Willis. E. J. Camp, claimer. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, one undivided half of that tract or parcel of land lot 47, 14th district Fulton county, commencing on the north side of Morris street 150 feet from its intersection with Rolling-mill street, and extending west along Morris street 200 feet, and running back north westwardly 228 feet, being lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 in the subdivision of the Edwardy property; also the whole of lot No. 1 of said subdivision, fronting on the east side of Jackson street 62 feet, and running back 125 feet, more or less, to a former land tract, leaving Jackson street on the west and Center street on the north and J. S. Wilson on the south; also, the interest in reversion of J. R. Wallace to 50 feet of land fronting on Marietta road 55 feet, and extending back along Mason and Turner's ferry road northwestwardly 125 feet, more or less, and running back west on the north line of said lot 113 feet to a point 50 feet west from Marietta street, which is 14 feet from Mason and Turner's ferry road, as the property of John R. Wallace, by virtue of and to satisfy four justice court fi. fas. issued from J. P. court 1234th district G. M., in favor of D. C. McPhee vs. John R. Wallace. Levy made by J. R. Thompson, L. C., and handed to me.

Also, all that tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., known as lot No. 88, and containing 202½ acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of Michael Kries to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. from Fulton superior court in favor of A. Besinger vs. M. Kries, assigned to the Georgia national bank. Property pointed out in said fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., situated in the junction of Walton and Marietta streets, and known as city lot No. 48, fronting on Walton street 16 feet, and running through to Marietta street, with the same angle of the same street, adjoining Sterling and others. Levied on as the property of Simmons & Hunt, to satisfy two justice court fi. fas. from the 1234th district G. M., in favor of the Kenlesaw Mills company and J. A. Severet & Co. vs. Simmons and Hunt. Property pointed out by defendants. Levy made and returned to me by William Thomson, L. C.

Also, one city lot in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., fronting 50 feet on Green's Ferry avenue, and running back (900) nine hundred feet on Roach street, and being in the northeast corner of said Green's Ferry avenue, and being part of original land lot No. 109 of originally Henry, now Fulton county. Levied on as the property of J. M. Berry, agent for Mrs. Sallie Berry, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of W. S. Bell. Levy made by J. R. Thompson, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Fulton county, Ga., the same being part of land lot No. 90, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., bounded on the north by lands of Gilbert, on the west by lands of Pierson, on the north by lands of Dector, and on the west by lands of Harden, containing 76 acres more or less. Levied on as the property of George G. Crawford to satisfy three justice court fi. fas., of the 1026th district, G. M., in favor of P. & G. T. Dodd & Co vs. George G. Crawford. Levy made and returned to me by J. B. Langley, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land, situated, lying and being in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, the same being a part of land lot No. 151, and containing (45) forty-five acres more or less, adjoining Schoan and others, and known as the homestead of Rush Erwin. Levied on as the property of Rush Erwin to satisfy two tax fi. fas. for state and county tax for the years 1872 and 1875.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., situated on the corner of Crew and Richardson streets, in the Second Ward of said city of Atlanta, fronting on Crew street and running back to an alley, containing one and one-half acres of land, more or less, of city lot number 13; the same being part of land lot number 76, in the Fourteenth District of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of Edward Parsons to satisfy a fi. fa. from Fulton Superior Court in favor of the Georgia National Bank vs. James O. Allen & Co., one of said firm of James O. Allen & Co.
W. A. WILSON, Sheriff.
64 feb2 d1aw4w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. SAMUEL GORE, SR., and ABRAHAM H. YORK.

I have levied upon as the property of Samuel Gore, Sr., one of the above named defendants, part of lot of land No. 986, in the second district and third section of Paulding county, containing 40 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction, at the court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3d, 1879.
O. P. FITZSIMONS,
35 feb4 d1aw5w tues United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. THOMAS A. EMMETT and JAMES M. COOPER.

I have levied upon as the property of James M. Cooper, one of the above named defendants, 215 acres in the 248th Militia District, Jackson county, Ga., together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court-House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3d, 1879.
O. P. FITZSIMONS,
91 feb4 d1aw5w tues. United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern district of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. ELIAS MURPHY AND JAMES M. COOPER.

I have levied upon as the property of James M. Cooper, one of the above named defendants, 215 acres in the 248th militia district, Jackson county, Ga., together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court-house, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and state of Georgia, on the
FIRST TUESDAY IN MARCH NEXT,
between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, February 3, 1879.
O. P. FITZSIMONS,
89 feb4-law5w tues United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

J. & M. ROSE vs. J. B. HART AND WILLIAM HART.

I have levied upon as the property of the defendants, one dwelling house and lot in the town of Union Point, Greene county, Georgia, north of the Georgia Railroad, fronting said road, east of Church street, west of Fairground street, adjoining lot of Mrs. A. R. Maisey, and south of a street running between the said dwelling house lot and lot belonging to T. N. Bryant. Property now in possession of Mrs. A. B. Hart.

Also, upon lot of land in said town of Union Point, together with the steam saw-mill and grist-mill, wood-shop, blacksmith-shop and dwelling house thereon, the same being the lot conveyed by James F. Hart to J. B. Knox and O. E. Fluker on the 12th day of February, 1876, and now in possession of said Knox & Fluker, and will sell the same at public auction at the court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1879.
O. P. FITZSIMMONS.
81 dlaw5wtues. United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

EDWIN BATES VS. ALFRED SMITH AND JOHN S. HUNTER, SECURITY.

I have levied upon, as the property of Alfred Smith deceased, the following described property: All the right, title and interest of Alfred Smith, deceased, it being the remainder after the expiration of the dower or life estate of Mary K. Sm

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 5-16d; in New York at 9¼c; in Atlanta at 8¾c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, stationary or slowly falling barometer, east to south winds, with increasing cloudiness and areas of rain, and stationary or a light rise in temperature.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, February 4, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per Ct	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.91	50	58	S. E.	Brisk	*	L't rain.
Augusta	30.04	50	29	S. W.	Light	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30.10	51	72	S.	Light	.00	Cloudy.
Key West	30.12	68	70	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.86	61	100		Fresh	.04	L't rain.
Indianola	29.87	66	89	W.	Fresh	.05	Th'nd'g
Corsicana	29.72	44	84	N. W.	Brisk	.02	Fair.
New Orleans	29.86	66	79	S. W.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
Mobile	29.90	58	85	S.	Brisk	.02	Cloudy.
Montgomery	29.92	52	86	S.	Gen'e	.16	L't rain.

*Not sufficient to measure.

100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—Force of Wind: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., February 4, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.17	42	58	W.	Fresh.	.00	Smoky.
11:31	30.12	51	46	W.	Gent'e	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.04	56	34	S. W.	Fresh.	.00	Hazy.
4:06	30.02	56	39	S. W.	Fresh.	.00	Hazy.
9 p. m.	29.94	52	47	S. E.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.
10.31	29.91	50	58	S. E.	Brisk	†	L't rain.

†Not sufficient to measure

Mean daily bar.....30.022 | Maximum ther.....58
Mean daily ther.....50.50 | Minimum ther.....38
Mean daily humid. 46.33 | Total rainfall.....00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

CRAIGE & CO.
SOUTHERN
WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR THE
"DOMESTIC"
THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
ever sold that fully meets the requirments (complete guarantees.)

Liberal Terms to Merchants.

Write for Circulars.

43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
469 mar24 dtf oct23

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
118 jan7 d1m

AMUSEMENTS.

[See Second Page]

DeGive's Opera House—February 5th, "The Comedy of Errors," Robson & Crane.

No. 28 Whitehall street—February 6th, "Candy Pulling and Supper."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Funeral notice of Mr. O. H. Jones.
New Seeds—Mark W. Johnson & Co.
Notice in Bankruptcy—A. E. Buck.
Prescription Free—Dr. Jaques & Co.
Citation—Daniel Pittman.
Desirable home for sale—A. F. Hurt.
Notice—G. M. Sauter.
Douglas Sheriff's Sales—G. M. Sauter.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 5, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The Kimball house is always revisited by its former patrons.

—Stuart Robson and wife, and W. H. Crane and wife, are stopping at the Kimball house.

—The superior court was in session yesterday with Judge Alexander M. Speer on the bench. Nothing of interest transacted.

—It is rumored that Colonel Thornton, of the Macon Ledger, is playing a game of cassino by telegraph with a citizen of Atlanta.

—The many friends of Miss Fannie Holmes will be glad to learn that she has recovered from her late illness and is now well enough to resume her school on Hilliard street.

—Mr. Butler, the genial manager of the Robson and Crane party, played "opposite" to Lotta when she visited Atlanta a few years ago. He is reputed to be a most excellent manager as well as actor.

—Mrs. Sarah Harris, near High Shoals, Georgia, and her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Chas. Jones, have both been very dangerously ill for ten days past. The friends and acquaintances will be pleased to learn that both are convalescing.

—The sale of reserved seats for Genevieve Rogers will begin to-day at Phillips & Crew's at $1.25 a piece. She will play "Maud Muller" Friday night; Saturday night "Ticket of Leave Man" will be played with Frank Aiken as "Bob Brierly." Saturday afternoon there will be a matinee.

—Macon Telegraph: The recent death of John Peel, of Atlanta, recalls the dainty toothsome Washington pie that he knew so well how to cook. Though about the size of the crown of your hat, they were an inch thick, rich in good interiors padded in a flaky, crisp crust that melted in your mouth. They formed the principal part of many a poor Bohemian's dinner, and the writer of this has lived weeks on three of John Peel's pies per day.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

LIST OF CIRCUITS, SHOWING CASES UNDISPOSED OF:

Atlanta Circuit..... 72

ATLANTA, GA., February 4, 1879.

After delivering opinions, the court resumed the regular order of business.

Mr. R. T. Williams was admitted to practice in the supreme court on taking the usual oath.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 53. Argument concluded.

No. 54. Pearce et al. executors, vs. Allen, Troyer, from Fulton. Argued. L. J. Winn, by brief, for plaintiff in error. McConnell & Heyward, for defendant.

No. 55. Tappan vs. Western and Atlantic railroad et al. Assumpsit, from Fulton. Argued. E. N. Broyles, for plaintiff in error. R. N. Ely, for defendant.

No. 65. Gaskill et al. vs. Davis. Claim, from Fulton. John A. Wimpey, for plaintiff in error. J. E. Ashford Hammond; E. N. Broyles, for defendant.

Pending argument of Mr. Broyles, court adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow.

Like Life.

So are the pictures made by Mr. C. W. Motes, of this city. As a photographer he has won a fame that is known all over the country. His photographs have a finish that is peculiarly life-like, and in artistic perfection are admired by all. All the latest improvements are utilized by him in the best manner possible. He now has with him Mr. Lloyd Branson, late of Knoxville, Tennessee, who is one of the finest crayon artists in the country. His pictures are now on exhibition at the gallery, No. 32 Whitehall street, and are admired by all who see them. These pictures are produced at a price as low as that asked for inferior work, and satisfaction is guaranteed. Mr. Motes's gallery is now one of the most attractive in the south. He has an array of artistic pictures which it is a pleasure to see. He is assisted by Mr. John Aldridge, an accomplished young photographer.

The Redemptorist Mission.

The mission conducted for the last ten days at the Catholic church, in this city, by the redemptorist fathers, closed last night with very impressive ceremonies. A strong revival of religious feeling was produced by the eloquent words of the preachers, and much permanent work was accomplished.

To-night Father Cook will preach a parting lecture upon a subject said to be highly interesting. A general invitation is extended to all ladies and gentlemen to attend the lecture.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED FEB. 4, 1878.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief Justice: Hons. Logan E. Bleckley and James Jackson, Judges. Reported by Jackson & Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporters.

Murphy vs. Masling, trustee. Claim, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a claim case, on the trial of which, the jury under the charge of the court found the property subject to the fi. fa. levied thereon. A motion was made by the claimant for a new trial, on the several grounds therein set forth, which was granted, and the plaintiff in fi. fa. excepted. The plaintiff in error insists that inasmuch as the court charged the jury "that a lien like this (a lumberman's lien) cannot be foreclosed by exparte affidavit of plaintiff against real estate, such a proceeding is unconstitutional," that the new trial must have been granted on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the charge of the court, whereas the verdict was right under the law, and the charge of the court was error. The reply is that it does not appear in the record on what ground the court granted the new trial; it may have been granted on the ground that, in the opinion of the court, the plaintiffs evidence did not entitle him to a verdict under the law applicable thereto. In view of the facts of the case as disclosed in the record, we will not interfere to control the discretion of the court in granting a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

Marshall J. Clarke, for plaintiff in error.
A. B. Culberson, for defendant.

The City of Atlanta vs. Glover. Case, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a motion for a new trial in the court below, and when the case was called for a hearing here a motion was made to dismiss the plaintiff's writ of error, on the ground that it did not appear that the brief of the evidence in the case had been approved by the court according to law. There was a brief of the evidence agreed on by the counsel of the parties, but no approval thereof by the court. It was recited in the bill of exceptions that "both plaintiff and defendant introduced evidence, which is correctly set forth in a brief of evidence filed with a motion for a new trial, and which is a part of the record in said case and correctly set forth in a certified copy thereof accompanying this bill of exceptions." There was no certified copy of the record annexed to or accompanying the bill of exceptions containing the brief of the evidence in the case, which could have been identified and approved by the judge as the brief of the evidence in the case at the time he signed and certified the bill of exceptions, on the 15th of July, 1878, for the reason that the record containing the brief of the evidence was not made out and certified by the clerk until the 22d of July, 1878, seven days after the bill of exceptions was signed, the recital in which it is claimed identified and approved the brief of evidence contained in that certified record. In Woolbright vs. Collins et al, decided at the last January term, it was held that the brief of the evidence, when it comes up as a part of the record, must be approved by the court in express terms, and such approval must be evidenced by an entry signed by the judge, or by a direct affirmation in the bill of exceptions. See, also, 55th Geo. Rep. 584. In view of the facts of this case and the previous rulings of this court, we feel constrained to dismiss the plaintiff's writ of error, but we do so with the less reluctance because from an inspection of the grounds of error assigned to the judgment of the court below, we discover nothing which would probably have taken the case out of the rulings of this court in The Mayor and Council of the city Macon vs. Whitehurst, decided during the present term.

Let the writ of error be dismissed.

W. T. Newman, city attorney, for the plaintiff in error.

N. J. Hammond, for defendant.

Wilson vs. Peeples. Refusal of injunction, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a bill filed by the complainant against the defendant with a prayer for relief, on the following substantial statement of facts: The late Judge Peeples wished to purchase a house and lot in the city of Atlanta of Davis, who was the owner thereof, and made application to the complainant as his friend residing in the city of New York to loan him the money to pay for it. The arrangement for the loan of the money, $5,000, was consummated through their mutual friend, W. P. Orme, and on the 25th of May, 1872, Judge Peeples made his two promissory notes for $2,500 each, payable to the complainant, one of which became due one year after date, which has been paid, and the other became due two years after date, both of which notes were secured by a mortgage deed executed by said Peeples to complainant on the 26th of May, 1873. Although the mortgage bears date as above stated, the complainant alleges that the deed from Davis to Peeples the notes and mortgage were executed at the same time. The complainant alleges that said Peeples died in 1877 intestate, leaving said second note unpaid, that all of his other property, besides said house and lot, was only appraised at the sum of $5,768.25, and that the same will not now sell for one-half of its appraised value, that the widow of said intestate has applied for and had set apart for a year's support for herself and children the sum of $2,000 and all the furniture, that on the 15th of December, 1877, said intestate's widow made application to have a sum of money set apart to her in lieu of dower in said house and lot, and that the persons appointed to assign her dower in money, have adjudged that she should have $850.00, and that the house and lot has been sold sold by the administrator of the intestate at public sale for the sum of $3,450, that complainant has filed objections to the payment of any part of the years support out of the proceeds of the sale of said house and lot, and also filed objections to the monetary allowance to the widow for her dower out of the same. The complainant insists that, in view of the foregoing facts, that he is entitled to have a decree of the court that his debt shall be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the house and lot, in preference to the years support allowed, and the monetary assignment of dower to the widow of the intestate To this bill of the complainant the defendants demurred for want of equity. The court sustained the demurer and the complainant excepted.

The deed from Davis to Peeples for the house and lot was executed prior to the act of 1875, providing that when the vendor sells land and makes a deed thereto and at the same time takes a mortgage for the purchase money, that the widow of the vendor shall not be entitled to the dower in said land as against such vendor until the purchase money is paid; therefore the widow's claim of dower would have been good against Davis if he had not been paid the purchase money for the house and lot, and the complainant can not be in any better condition in that respect than Davis would have been if he should be subrogated to all the rights of Davis. By the statutes of this state, the widow and children of the intestate have the right to a year's support out of his estate in preference to all other debts, to be appraised and allowed, subject to the objections that might be made thereto by any person interested as therein provided. Code 2571–2573. The widow of the intestate was also entitled to dower in one-third of the lands of which he was seized and possessed at the time of his death, and no lien created by the husband in his lifetime, though assented to by the widow, shall in any manner interfere with her right to dower—Code, 1763, 1769. It is also provided that with the assent of the executor or administrator of the estate, and the approval of the ordinary, the widow may elect, in lieu of her dower, an amount in money to belong absolutely to her, to be estimated and determined by the commissioners appointed to assign dower, and whose report shall be subject to the same objections as are admissible to the dower in land. Both before the ordinary, and on the return of the report of the commissioners, any person interested in the question shall be allowed to become a party and be heard, and the amount so awarded shall be paid in preference to all other claims out of the proceeds of the sale of the land.—Code, 1775. If the complainant has any objections to the allowance of the year's support, or to the widow taking an amount in money to belong to her absolutely, in lieu of dower, it can be heard before the ordinary with the right to appeal therefrom to the superior court as fully and completely as in a court of equity.

The real trouble with the complainant is that the intestate died before the payment of his debt, without leaving sufficient property to pay it and the year's support for his widow and children and her claim of dower, the year's support and the widow's dower having, under the law, the superior lien for payment to the complainant's mortgage debt. There was no error in sustaining the defendant's demurrer to the complainant's bill. Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

N. J. Hammond, for plaintiff in error.
McCay & Trippe, for defendant.
Bleckley, J., concurred in the decision, stating that, were the case between Davis and the widow, it might be different. As to that he expressed no opinion.
Jackson, J., concurred.

Jackson vs. The City of Atlanta. Certiorari, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

It appears from the record that Jackson sued the city of Atlanta in a justices' court to recover back the sum of $40.00 for taxes alleged to have been erroneously collected from him by the city for the years 1873, 1874 and 1875. The justice rendered a judgment in favor of the plaintiff. The defendant brought the case before the superior court by writ of certiorari, when upon the hearing thereof, the court sustained the certiorari and reversed the judgment of the justice, whereupon Jackson, the plaintiff, excepted. It was shown by the evidence that, according to Cooper's map of the city, compiled and drawn from official surveys and published by order of the Mayor and Council of the city of Atlanta, in 1868, that the property of the plaintiff, which was assessed and taxed, was within the corporate limits of the city, but that by a survey of the city, made by its present engineer, the property taxed was outside of the city limits. The tax for the years 1873, 1874 and 1875, which is sought to be recovered back, was voluntarily paid without any protest or objection, and the question is whether, under the facts of the case, the tax so paid can now be recovered back from the city? Assuming that the last survey made by the city surveyor is more accurate than that made by Cooper, (and there is no evidence in the record which would authorize us to do so,) the plaintiff paid his tax to the city without objection or protest that his property was not subject to taxation by the city, and that tax having been paid into the city treasury, and expended for the common benefit and protection of those who were recognized as being within the limits of the city, including the plaintiff, he is not now entitled to recover it back from the city. See Arnold & Dubose vs. the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. 50th Geo. Rep., 304.

Let the judgment of court below sustaining the certiorari be affirmed.

J. B. Goodwin, for plaintiff in error.
W. T. Newman, city attorney, for defendant.

Walker vs. Collier. Appeal, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a suit brought by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover the penalty of five times the value of certain described hogs which the defendant had taken up as estrays, and sold without having fully complied with the law in relation thereto. On the trial of the case on appeal in the superior court, the jury, under the charge of the court, found a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $85. A motion was made for a new trial on the grounds therein stated, which was overruled, and the defendant excepted. It appears from the evidence in the record, that plaintiff and defendant were close neighbors and had been for twenty years; that plaintiff's hog lot extended to within one hundred yards of defendant's front door; that defendant knew the mark of plaintiff's hogs; that plaintiff and defendant were unfriendly; that in September, 1876, three of plaintiff's hogs and eight pigs were about the defendant's premises for several days, got into his corn field, when defendant had them taken up as estrays, and appraised by Wynn and Samples, neither of whom were freeholders; the latter was working for defendant as a laborer and was under twenty-one years of age. The hogs were sold on the defendant's premises there being but three persons present, the defendant, the officer making the sale, and Rosser. The defendant bid off the sow and pigs, Rosser the other two, but let the officer have one of them at his bid. The hogs were proved to be worth from $17 to $20. It was also shown by the evidence that Wynn lived about three miles from defendant, and Samples about two miles, and that there were proably fifty free-holders living nearer Tirie than either of them. The 1428 section of the Code declares, that the taker up of estrays shall within five days exhibit the animal to two freeholders of the militia district where taken up for appraisement, &c. The 1436th section delares, that the taker up is liable to the county or the owner, as the case may be, in five times the value of the estray, if, after taking it up, he fails to have it appraised, and returned, or forthcoming according to law, Providential causes only excepted. The positive requirement of the law is that the taker up of the estray, shall have it appraised by two freeholders of the militia district, not by two irresponsible tramps who have no permanent abiding place, and in as much as the owner of the property may be deprived of it by this proceeding under the estray law behind his back, it should be construed strictly, and such is the rule of law applicable to this class of cases. The charge of the court was quite as favorable for the defendant under the evidence as he had a right to require or expect. In view of the facts in this case as disclosed in the record and the law applicable thereto, we find no error in overruling the defendant's motion for a new trial.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

Candle & Thomson, for plaintiff in error.
Collier & Collier, for defendant.

Our Bachelors.

DeGive's opera house was the scene of rare fun last night. It was the comedy event of the season. Robson and Crane, the famous comedians, made their first appearance in Atlanta in conjunction. They were known to our theater-goers as two of the most famous comedians in the country, and great things were expected of them. That they fulfilled all anticipations is certainly true. The play was "Our Bachelors," a comedy by Bradford, full of life, merriment and joke. It is a spicy play, and entertains the audience from first to last. Stuart Robson presented the character of "Professor Bangle" in his own inimitable style. His voice, manner and all that he does amuse the audience immensely. Everything that he does is amusing. His make-up was admirable for its perfection. Not behind Mr. Robson was Mr. W. H. Crane in his impersonation of the part of "Judge Joseph Fowler." His facial expressions were very fine and his manner was remarkably funny. Whenever Robson or Crane appeared on the stage there was a titter over the entire house, and when either spoke there was a roar of applause and laughter. Never did a play take better on our boards. The support was excellent. Mr. Coulter as "Ned Waring," Miss Francis as "Miss Clara," Miss Forsythe as "Mrs. Clinton," and Mr. Marble as "Muldoon," were especially good. To-night "The Comedy of Errors" will be given, with Robson and Crane as the "two Dromios." They are famous in these parts. We have never had two such stars of comedy together in our city, and their appearance should be appreciated.

The Board of Trade.

The Atlanta board of trade met yesterday morning at 11 o'clock at the chamber of commerce, on Alabama street, with Captain W. J. Garrett in the chair. The calendar of prices of staple goods met with numerous changes. None of them, however, were of any importance with the exception of those regulating the value of flour and meat. All grades of family flour were marked up fifty cents per barrel, and the price of meat was made one cent per pound higher. With reference to the advance in the quotations of meat, the action of the board was not at all surprising, as it is a fact well-known to every one that meat has been steadily advancing in price for the past ten days, and so has al o the price of flour.

The following agreement, as well as the action of the firms whose names are thereto appended, was unanimously approved and indorsed by the board of trade:

The undersigned, representing the wholesale trade and dealers of the city of Atlanta, have this day signed an agreement in writing that from and after this date they will settle with no customer for less than one hundred cents on the dollar, with the limitation only, to wit: in case any customer becomes unable to pay his debts in full by reason of providential cause, then, in that case, each party to this undertaking remains free to make such adjustment as to himself shall seem right. This action is taken in the interest of the good and true business men of the country as well as for our own protection.

J. R. Wylie.	W. F. Stokes & Co.
Hightower & Hallman.	Paul M. Potts.
Cox, Hill & Thompson.	Geo. J. Howard & Bros.
T. M. Clarke & Co.	Fuller & Oglesby.
Gramling, Spalding & Morrison.	M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co. Balm & Co.
A. C. & R. F. Wyly.	M. & J. Hirsch.
T. M. Horsey.	Crane, Boyleston & Co.
J. C. & J. Carter.	Tommey, Gregg & Beck.
T. S. Lewis.	Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
Merchant & Mosley.	Jno. M. Hill & Co.
Garrett & Bro.	Jno. Silvey & Co.
Langston & Crane.	H. L. Smith.
Abbott & Bro.	Daniel & Marsh.
J. W. Goldsmith.	J. R. Simmons.
Dunn, Ogletree & Co.	J. J. Williams & Co.
Gholstin & Co.	T. J. Lowe & Bro.
John Stephens.	Paul Jones.
P. & G. T. Dodd & Co.	Duck & Co.
Howard, Wood & Co.	Jack & Holland.
Boynton Bro.	W. A. Russell & Co.
Kenhesaw Mills. J. H. Ketner, agent.	McMillan & Snow. Brock Bros. M. Haralson & Co.

The meeting then adjourned.

An Age of Competition.

In this day of the world competition is active in the extreme. But in the long run it's the best which wins the prize of public preference in spite of all the deceits used to bolster up weak articles. For this reason Dooley's Yeast Powder is recognized as the highest possible achievement in baking powder.

MR. GOODNOW VINDICATED.

A Full Settlement with the Rolling-Mill and with the City Bank.

It has been understood for some days among his friends that Wm. Mr. Goodnow, of this city, late general manager of the Atlanta Rolling-mill company, had effected a full and satisfactory settlement of his financial relations with that corporation. In view of the fact that at the time of Mr. Goodnow's resignation there were publicly made charges against his business integrity and statements of a large unexplained deficit in his accounts, a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION called upon Mr. Goodnow yesterday for a brief statement of the settlement.

MR. GOODNOW'S REPLY.

In response to a question, Mr. Goodnow said:

"Usually I should decline to make my private affairs and transactions public, but as this matter gained such wide publicity, and the charges against my character and business integrity were so thoroughly without foundation, I have a right to be as publicly heard in my vindication."

"Have you closed up your affairs with the rolling mill company?"

"I have, and probably, without entering into useless details, the best statement of the nature and result of that settlement is to be found in this certificate from the officers of that company:"

OFFICE ATLANTA ROLLING-MILL CO., ATLANTA, GA., January 25, 1879.—This is to certify that Wm. Goodnow is not in default to the Atlanta Rolling Mill company. The account which stood open against him when he retired from the management of the company has been settled in full. It is due Mr. Goodnow to state that he has always claimed that he had legitimate offsets against the greater part of the amount charged to him. In this settlement credit was given him for payments, and he has closed the account with legitimate evidences of the company's indebtedness surrendered by him.

W. S. THOMSON,
Attorney and chairman,
Ex. Com. Atlanta R. M. Co.
V. R. TOMMEY,
President Atlanta R. M. Co.

[Seal.]
Attest,
THOMAS W. CHANDLER,
Sec. and Treas. A. R. M. Co.

"That certainly should be satisfactory to all whom it may concern. Were there any difficulties in the way of making this settlement?"

"None that were insurmountable. I insisted upon a settlement that should be full and complete,

WITHOUT ANY REDUCTION

in my favor. Just to show you that such was my intention and purpose in the matter, here is a letter to that effect from Captain W. H. Patterson, of the Citizens' bank, who acted for me:"

ATLANTA, January 25, 1879.—Having frequently talked with Mr. Wm. Goodnow in reference to the differences existing between him and the Atlanta Rolling-Mill company, I desire to state that he has uniformly stated that his desire and intention was to pay fully, and without reduction, the amount that he was justly due to said company. I stated to him at one time that Colonel W. S. Thomson, the attorney for the Rolling-Mill company, had authorized me to say to him that the company would settle with him for $6,000, but he very promptly declined the offer and reaffirmed his intention of discharging to the last cent his obligation to said company. Professor B. F. Moore, who made an investigation of the matter, stated the balance due by Mr. Goodnow to the Rolling Mill company as $9,207.59, but Colonel Thomson, acting for said company, declined to allow some of the offsets that were tendered in settlement. Mr. Goodnow placed the matter in my hands with authority to close it, the only restriction being that the settlement should be full and without any deduction in his favor. It gives me pleasure to state that a conclusion has been reached and that Mr. Goodnow has fully and promptly discharged the obligations resting upon him in this matter. W. H. PATTERSON.

"Then your connection and transactions with the rolling-mill are satisfactorily explained and adjusted?"

"Yes, wholly so. All I further desire is that the fact may go to the public in reply to the charges made against me."

THE CITY BANK AFFAIR.

"Well, is it true that you have also been relieved of any responsibility for the failure of the City bank last November?"

"Oh, yes. That affair was as badly misrepresented as was the rolling-mill matter. I knew a time would come when no excitement prevailed for me to clear that up in a moment. And now I thought I would make a clean sweep of both sets of charges."

"How is the last affair arranged?"

"I have here a statement from the president of the bank which I think meets the case."

STATEMENT.

In THE "CONSTITUTION" of November 21, 1878, there appeared an article reflecting upon Mr. William Goodnow in his connection with the City bank, attributing its failure in a large degree to him. It is but simple justice to Mr. Goodnow to state that the statements in said article were incorrect, so far as they applied to him. His transactions with the bank have at all times been honorable and in accordance with his agreements. He was not a borrower from the bank, and his note which the bank hold were given for his unissued stock as agreed between him and myself, and instead of his having been a disadvantage to the bank, he has in many ways contributed to the advancement of its business. I make this statement to correct a wrong impression, and to do justice to Mr. Goodnow. E. L. JONES,
President City Bank.

Atlanta, January 30, 1879.

"And since you are kind enough to do me this act of justice, I thank you, and hope that others of the press, who have given publicity to the charges, will follow your policy and give me a hearing."

"They will doubtless honor your request to that effect."

Mr. Goodnow also exhibited to the reporter a large number of letters and papers in which his character and business enterprise were extolled in the highest terms by public men, bankers and journalists of Milwaukee. Mr. Goodnow is evidently one of those elastic bodies who yields at times to pressure but never consents to be crushed by it.

Respect to the Late Mr. O. H. Jones.

At a meeting of the live stock dealers of the west, held at rooms No. 51 Loyd street, on occasion of the death of Oliver H. Jones, Mr. Benjamin Lancaster, of Kentucky, opened the meeting with some brief eulogistic remarks upon the character of the deceased in the following words:

GENTLEMEN—A sad, very sad decree of Divine Providence is the cause of our assemblage here to-night. We have come, my friends, not to complain or murmur at the exercise of a Divine right, but to mourn the death of one who has for years been conspicuously intermingled, not only with us as dealers, but with the live stock interest of the whole country. We have come to mourn the death of one who enjoyed our confidence in its fullest measure. We have come to mourn the death of one whose chief ambition was the faithful performance of his public and private trust. The name of Oliver H. Jones has kept measured pace, in obtaining public confidence and indorsement, with the rapid strides made by the Gate City of Georgia, in strength and prosperity, active, anxious, emphatically determined to accomplish every purpose his ardent soul might suggest that was beneficial to his fifty home. The city of Atlanta indorses him as an efficient and trustworthy commoner. And if, my friends, the good people of Atlanta have good reason to mourn his loss, I ask you, have not we who comprise the body of live stock manipulators of the east, west and south still greater cause for grief? I ask you, is not the cloud of dismay that o'er hangs us still more dense? Yes, my friends, it is. The name of Oliver Jones is synonomous in voicing the compromise between western-asking prices and southern-giving prices in the live stock trade. Competent to take in the situation, his decisions were always based upon his honest convictions of justice. His opinion brought relief to western growers, as well as to the speculative class. His soul spurned to take advantage of the poor western man's and widow's necessities. You know, gentlemen, that in the west the poor widow's pony is not only taxed to plow her garden, but also to insure a foal, the purpose of which is to provide a fund to meet the taxation, together with her household necessities, and he would never consent to pare that fund beyond what simple justice would demand. Yes, my friends, we have sustained a loss, a great loss, and we have but met to preface this our humble effort to pay our last earthly tribute of respect to his memory. Our honest prayer is that Almighty God has already crowned him with His holy approval of "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter into the kingdom I have prepared for you."

At the close of Mr. Lancaster's remarks Mr. Clint Taylor, of Atlanta, was chosen chairman and Mr. John G. Miller, of Kentucky, elected secretary of the meeting. Upon motion, the chairman appointed the following committee to draft appropriate resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, namely, G. R. Baaz, A. McIlvaine, W. A. Osborne, B. J. Lancaster, N. H. Bayless, C. K. Crow, M. N. Depau and T. J. Cruikshanks.

The committee presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, An all-wise Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst, not only one of Atlanta's best and most useful citizens—one who was ever ready to contribute to her every enterprise, but one whose demise will be mourned and missed by a large number, both of local and whose presence western stock men, who, by virtue of their association, were more or less drawn into business relations with him, and through which association they found in Oliver H. Jones, a man reliable in every sense of the word—a man of sterling integrity, unsullied reputation, quick perception, remarkable judgment and almost intuitive knowledge of men, which elements contributed greatly to his popularity and success in the business which he followed.

Resolved, That we, as a body of live stock dealers, tender to the bereaved family our sincerest sympathy and condolence, and as a last tribute of earthly respect, we attend the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a body we pledge ourselves to close sale business at the hour of 12 o'clock, and to observe closed doors the remainder of the day.

Resolved further, That these proceedings be published in THE CONSTITUTION and a copy of the same be furnished the family of the deceased.

WM. A. OSBORN,
Chairman of the Committee.

Upon motion, the following papers are requested to copy these proceedings: Logan County (Ky.) Herald Enterprise, Knoxville Herald, Nashville American, Paris Truth, Kentuckian, Danville Advocate, Louisville Courier-Journal, Indianapolis Sentinel.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

CLINT TAYLOR, Chairman.
JOHN A. MILLER, Secretary.

Yellow Fever Board of Experts.

Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal.

Since our last issue, in which we noticed the yellow fever commission's report, the yellow fever congressional committees of the senate and house have appointed a board of experts to investigate the cause and spread of cholera and yellow fever. The board organized at Memphis and adopted a plan of investigation similar to that pursued by the commission last October. Dr. Woodworth, surgeon general of marine hospital service, the creator of the commission, is chairman of the board of experts. Two members of the commission, Drs. Bemis and Cochran, are on the board. We do not know the views of the other six members, or that they have any settled and expressed opinion as to the origin and spread of yellow fever. We would fain hope they have, at least, no prejudices on the subject which will control them in their action. With Dr. Woodworth at the head, however, and two of the commission as leading members of the board, we fear that not only the same plan of work will be adopted, but that a similar report will be made.

We must be allowed to enter our plea for unprejudiced, disinterested inquiry into all the facts, which will go to prove the true origin of yellow fever in this country.

Let us suggest that facts should be given going to show that the fever has local cause, and that it will not "spread" (as the commission, president and all are pleased to term it,) without the local cause which produces it. These should certainly be considered as well as those which seem to favor importation. Would it not be well to state the facts that excessive rains during summer in the Mississippi valley caused overflow of streams, and that the water in marshes, pools, ponds, lakes and bayous gradually subsided under the most intense heat of summer known to that country? The condition in this respect of Winona, Grenada and all other infected places, would probably show local cause for the fever that prevailed. Memphis particularly requires investigation of this kind. If money is to be spent for the protection of the people against the ravages of yellow fever, this is a rich field for the exercise of government philanthropy. Can the bayou or lake contiguous to this devoted city be drained so that it will not retain the washings of the fertile Mississippi valley which have been suffered to ebb gradually under a burning summer's sun heretofore?

Another important fact will strike every one with force, who has not quarantine on the brain: The refugees from Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, Brunswick, New Orleans and Memphis have been known to take the fever, after leaving home, at various non-malarious, healthy parts of the country, without communicating the disease to others in a single well authenticated instance. In 1834, 1858, 1876 and 1878 persons fleeing their infected cities had the disease in Atlanta, bringing with them packages and trunks of clothing, etc. With these so-called causes of the disease, many of our citizens have been brought into constant contact, but in no instance has a case occurred from fomites in clothing or personal communication. Not only has the disease failed to "spread" by transportation, but imported cases of the fever from abroad never communicate the disease, as proven by the known fact that the disease never "spreads" in neighborhoods free from local malarial cause. The board of experts and congressional committees can be supplied, on application, with an overwhelming amount of incontestable proof on these points.

If the United states government seeks to obtain all the facts necessary to determine the true origin of yellow fever, in order to aid in protecting her people against it, why are not some such men put on the board of experts, as Kinloch, of Charleston, LeHardy, of Savannah, or some of the physicians of Memphis or Delaware, to give evidences of local origin? At any rate, why are not the facts they publish, going to prove local origin, mentioned in the commission's report?

Now, in conclusion, we have this to say: If, under the leadership of the determined and managing apostle of quarantine, the work of protection is to be carried on by sea, the form of investigation now going on, and the expense incurred thereby, might well be dispensed with.

For Pork-Eaters to Read.

Perry Home Journal.

We were shown the other day by Mr. G. W. Killen, a hair snake twenty-eight inches in length, and about as large in the middle as a medium sized knitting-needle. Its tail was larger than its head, and had a forked appearance. This is the largest one we ever saw. These snakes are not enlarged or metamorphosed horse hairs, as many suppose, but are true worms, and are bred in the bodies of bugs, grasshoppers, etc., often occupying almost the whole interior of these insects. They frequently become almost as hard and tough as wire, and have a highly polished black or brown color. While examining our encyclopedias on the subject, we find that they stand in the same relation to insects that the tape worm does to the human being, only, as our friend —— would say, they are entirely different. While on the subject of the entozoa, we will say that the tape worm is more easily taken than many suppose. Measles in pork is caused by thousands of the pipe of the tape worm, and on being taken into the human system they at once develop into the dreaded tænia, sometimes twenty or thirty feet in length. Persons should avoid measly pork, especially when it is not thoroughly cooked so as to destroy the germs. It has been practically demonstrated by the medical profession that a person who eats raw measly pork is sure to have tape worm, and "vice versa," if you will excuse the expression.

The trichina spiralis, which caused so many deaths in the west a few years ago, belongs to the same class of worms and the germs are obtained from diseased pork. They have the power of eating through the organs and tissues of the body, and while but one-eighth of an inch long, they are numbered by millions, and cause most intense suffering and horrible deaths. No meat should be eaten in a raw or underdone state, as much of that coming from the west is infested with trichina. And we will conclude by saying that you should always have your hogs and grasshoppers well cooked, if you don't want your digestion impaired by the presence of hair snakes. These are probably the kind of snakes we frequently read about crawling out of people's mouths in northern states.

—Senator-elect Vest, of Missouri, writes to a friend in this city: "There is some foundation for the statement as to Mrs. Pollard's attack on me at Richmond. She struck me with a cowhide and I handed her over to the police. My offense was the having advised a member from Tennessee not to be blackmailed by her. The whole thing was ridiculous, and might have happened to any gentleman in Richmond. It was published here in the latest papers, but does not seem to have affected the result. I have long since ceased to pay any attention to newspaper attacks, and my election was in the face of the St. Louis press, which I fought single-handed and beat. As to the woman, . . . I heard that she afterwards forced Pollard to marry her.—Washington (D. C.) Post.

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